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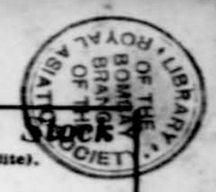

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Dutch Pincers On Jogjakarta

PREMIER BEEL RULES OUT ARBITRATION

Bevin On Referring Issue To U N O: Poor Chances Of Indonesia's Long Stand

BATAVIA, July 23, (Reuter): Two Dutch army drives on Jogjakarta, isolated hill capital of the Indonesian Republic, were reported to-day, as the Dutch claimed big successes in the three days since their "police action" against the Republic was launched.

DUTCH FORCE PUSHED BACK

A Republican source said a Dutch force including about 100 tanks and armoured cars was pushed back from Salatiga, strategic town about 30 miles south of the Dutch-held port of Semarang.

While their radio reported that Salatiga had become a "battleground", Republicans said they believed this Dutch push was aimed at Jogjakarta.

NEW DUTCH DRIVE

At the same time, the Republican 'communique' spoke of a new Dutch drive south-east of the mid-island railway town of Bandung, along the road and railway towards Jogjakarta.

In this area, the 'communique' said, Dutch planes bombed Garoet, a small town on a railway branch line in the mountains 20 miles south-east of Bandung, and machine-gunned a hospital.

The rich rice lands in the eastern part of the island were meanwhile reported in the Dutch 'communique' to have been the scene of consideraole Dutch gains. Eight towns had been captured, it was claimed.

From their landing places at Banguwangi railhead, coast town on the extreme eastern tip of the island, Dutch troops, the 'communique' said, had fanned out to occupy all the chief towns east of a line from Probolingo, main Indonesian port on the north coast.

In Central Java, the transport town of Bangil, 25 miles inland—through which goes all rail and road traffic to the eastern peninsula—was mentioned in Indonesian reports as the probable objective of two Dutch thrusts from the north coast.

The Dutch 'communique' said that Netherlands troops driving southwards from Java's largest port, Sourabaya, had reached Bangil.

BATTLE RAGING AROUND SALATIGA

Places occupied in Western Java, according to the Dutch 'communique', included Salatiga, (where the Republicans claimed to have pushed back the Dutch force).

The position there as described by Antara, Indonesian News Agency, to-night was that the battle was still raging around the town.

The Republicans were stated to have repulsed the first attacks yesterday when the town was assaulted from all sides and they then arrested some "fifth columnists."

Eleven Dutch armoured cars were reported to have penetrated the town during the night, but Antara reported to say that they had since been driven out.

The Antara report also said that Dutch troops in the east had penetrated within artillery range of Bondowoso, 45 miles to the North-West of Bandjoewangi.

The Dutch were now concentrating in the area of Toentang, 20 miles south of Semarang, and had occupied the power station of this Central Java town.

In Western Java, Antara said that Kawang, Java's most important rice store, 35 miles east of Batavia, was among the several towns and airfields on which air raids were made.

DUTCH USING JAP TROOPS

In Sumatra, where the Dutch 'communique' reported that many places had been captured, the Indonesian Republican Radio said the Dutch were using Japanese troops and that two of them were captured.

APPEAL TO INDIAN YOUTH

Radio Jogjakarta to-night appealed to the youth and student movements of India for assistance to prevent further fighting in Indonesia.

While fighting continued in the Indies, a packed house in the Dutch States-General second chamber at The Hague listened in grim silence to a 25-minute statement on the situation by Dutch Prime Minister Dr. Louis Beel.

DUTCH PREMIER RULES OUT ARBITRATION

Dr. Beel, speaking of the Linggadjati agreement of last March providing for the establishment of a United States of Indonesia by January 1949, declared that although Article 17 of the agreement did provide for arbitration, in this case arbitration must be ruled out.

Dr. Beel said that Dutch sovereignty in the transition period was not the subject of arbitration. The Government was pleased to find that Dutch sovereignty, which had been placed in the foreground with the signing of the Linggadjati Agreement, was confirmed by the United States 'aide memoire" to the Republicans on June 28.

BEVIN'S STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, July 22, (Reuter): Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin announced in Parliament that in reply to the British offer of mediation in Indonesia, the Netherlands Government had said it had taken good note of the British offer but it would depend on developments whether, and if so, when, it would be opportune to appeal again to the United Stes and British Governments.

"I am keeping in very close touch with events and will take advantage of any opportunity to bring about any peaceful settlement", Mr. Bevin declared. "But I cannot at the moment

(Continued on Page 5)

DEFEAT IN WEEK?

BATAVIA, July 23, (Reuter): Three days after the launching of "police action" by the Dutch in Indonesia, neutral observers in Batavia tonight saw the prospect of military defeat of the Indonesian Republic within a week.

Fall of the Republic's East Java stronghold was reported to be imminent while a two-pronged drive from Semarang on the Republican capital of Jogjakarta was said to be making rapid progress.

Free India's Flag—Saffron, White and Green ground with Ashoka's Wheel of Sarnath (deep blue) in the centre of the white sheet.

BURMA FREE TO QUIT EMPIRE

Britain Will Implement Consembly Decisions In Independence Bill

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 23.

No impediments will be placed from this end, if Burma decides to quit the Empire.

In fact the Burma Independence Bill, expected to be introduced in October, will confine itself to implementing the decisions of the Burma Consembly. Whatever the legal position the maintenance of Law and Order in practice is at present the responsibility of the Burma Government.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT IN COMMONS TO-DAY

LONDON, July 23 (Reuter): The British Government to-day decided that official statement on Burma policy, which is to be given simultaneously by the Government of Burma from Rangoon, should be made in Parliament to-morrow at 13-30 hours G.M.T. (19-00 hrs. I.S.T.)—probably by Prime Minister Clement Attlee, cables Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

Originally the intention was to release the statement for Thursday morning newspapers in both countries.

AUTHORS OF OUTRAGE UNDER ARREST

RANGOON, July 23 (Reuter): The gunmen who broke into the Burmese Executive Council meeting last Saturday and sprayed the Chamber with bullets, killing U Aung San and six other Burmese Ministers, have all been arrested, it was learned on good authority to-night.

ONE SHOT DEAD

One of the arrested gunmen, a 30-year-old former officer of the wartime anti-Japanese resistance force, made a desperate attempt to escape, but was shot dead by police last night.

Bullets hit him when he jumped from a police jeep bringing him to Rangoon from Pegu. Identification of the other arrested gunmen was not known to-night except that they were all Burmese who seemed to have had military training.

Authorities to-day denied rumours about U Saw, the ex-Premier, who was variously reported as having committed suicide in prison, shot down by his fellow prisoners and flown to India.

He was in custody in Rangoon Central Jail, they stated.

It was learned to-day that ex-Premier Ba Maw, who has been "missing" since Monday, is safe and sound.

He is staying with relatives.

NEW PRESIDENT OF CONSEMBLY

RANGOON, July 23 (A.P.A.): Sao Saw Maung, Sawbwa of Yawngshwe, is likely to be the new President of the Burma Constituent Assembly when the second session begins on July 28, authoritative sources said today.

Ba Tint, Secretary of the Burma Defence Department, said to-day that Burma has not approached either Britain or India for troops at the present time.

STOP PRESS

MARSHALL'S OFFER TO RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, July 23, (A. P. A.): The United States Secretary of State, George Marshall, today declared that the American proposal for a 40-year German disarmament treaty was still open to other nations, and the United States still wants Russia as one of the signers, to carry through such a treaty.

"STOP THIS COLONIAL WAR".

SINGAPORE, July 23, (Reuter): Peter Radcliffe, a former Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army, broadcasting over Jogjakarta Radio tonight appealed to the peoples of the British Commonwealth to urge their respective Governments to "put an end to the brutal colonial war in Indonesia".

NO MEDIATION PROSPECTS.

LONDON, July 23, (Reuter): Prospects of early outside mediation in the Netherlands-Indonesian dispute receded tonight after speeches by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin in the House of Commons and Dr. Louis Beel, the Netherlands Prime Minister, in the Dutch Parliament, diplomatic observers here believed, cables Reuters' diplomatic correspondent.

A MOTHER'S SILENT SORROW.

RANGOON, July 23, (Reuter): Mourners watched with sympathy as a 70-year-old Burmese woman knelt for 30 minutes today at the wreath-covered coffins of her two sons—Aung San and Ba Win' Commerce Minister—who were both shot down by the assassins' bullets lying in state in Jubilee Hall.

After some time she rose and stood for a while gazing—at the coffins bearing the embalmed, bullet-riddled bodies of her sons. Then, quietly, she walked out of the building.

SIX DIE IN KHARAGPUR

Railway Auxiliary Force Called Out

CALCUTTA, July 23 (A. P. I.): Ninety-two persons were admitted to the railway hospital at Khargpur, of whom six have since died, as a result of the sudden outbreak of communal disturbances yesterday at the Khargpur settlement of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, says the Public Relations Officer, Calcutta Railways, in a Press Note.

The administration, with the approval of the civil authorities, called out the B. N. Railway Auxiliary Force, who have been doing picket duty since yesterday. The Railway succeeded in sending reinforcement from Calcutta also.

(SEE PAGE 5)

EIGHT KILLED IN BOMB EXPLOSION AT BERLIN POLICE HQ.

BERLIN, July 23, (U.P.A.): A bomb demolished two stories of Berlin's Traffic Police Headquarters today and, according to an official investigator, killed eight persons and injured four.

Three persons were listed as missing six hours after the bomb exploded in the office of Heinrich Kanig, Chief of Traffic Police and Number Two man in the Berlin Police Department. Kanig was not in his office at the time.

WHAT CAUSED IT

An investigator's statement that the explosion was caused by a bomb contradicted the earlier Headquarters announcement of an "Accidental" explosion in the ammunition room. The investigator said there was no ammunition in Kanig's office.

Squads of Police ringed the three-storey building and kept spectators, newsmen and photographers out. Rescue squads dug through the debris for bodies.

TRAIN MINED: 27 KILLED

TIENTSIN, July 23, (Reuter): Twenty-seven passengers were killed, 12 seriously injured and many others less seriously hurt today when a train bound for Tientsin from Shaughaikwan struck a mine, 67 miles east of Tientsin.

A Chinese report said fire was exchanged between train guards and attackers whose identity was not specified.

A.-I. C. C. Meeting Early In September

NEW DELHI, July 23 (API).—The Congress Working Committee has decided that a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee be called in early September to consider the whole question of the Congress organization and programme in the light of the changed conditions of the days.

Bao Dai To Head Vietnam National Govt.

SAIGON, July 23 (Reuter).—France will try to establish a provisional national Government for the Indo-Chinese Republic of Vietnam headed by Bao Dai, former Emperor of Annam, informed political circles here said.

GERMAN-SOVIET PERIL TO WORLD PEACE

Stalin's Wehrmacht Already Numbers 36 Divisions: Paris Paper's Revelations

PARIS, July 23 (Reuter): The independent right-wing newspaper "L' Epoque" today charged Russia with recruiting German prisoners of war in Russia into a new army and said "Stalin's Wehrmacht already numbers 36 divisions".

Denouncing what it described as "a new German-Soviet conspiracy against peace", the paper said the prisoners were recruited under threat of having their food rations cut down.

It alleged that the army was commanded by Gen. Wagner and had been organised by Gen. Von Seydlitz, one of the founders of the "Union of German Officers" formed in Russia among German Officer prisoners during the war.

"After the first world war, German militarism took refuge in Soviet Russia. There may be no German peril today but there certainly is a German-Soviet peril", the paper said.

It urged the civilised world to expel Russia from the United Nations and break off relations with her.

NEW YORK, July 23, (Reuter): The New York cable workers strike ended today with the men getting a 10 cent an hour wage increase.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (OCTOBER).
NEW YORK, July 23.

Previous Closing	35.24
Today's Opening	35.22
Difference	—2
Today's Closing	34.73
Difference	—51

LATEST QUOTATION.
BOMBAY, July 23

	Rs.	as.
Cotton Sept.	441	4
Silver Ready	170	2
Gold Ready	107	4
Silver Tukda	170	0
Sovereign	72	8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, July 23

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—
Anaconda Copper Mining $37.
General Motors $60-3/8.
United States Steel Common $74-1/2.
United States Steel Preference unquoted.—(Reuter).

Emergency Powers For Governors

Consembly Adopts Clause To Meet Grave Situations: Munshi's Amendment Carried

NEW DELHI, July 23, (A.P.I.): The Constituent Assembly to-day decided to empower Provincial Governors to assume, in the event of an emergency, all or any of the powers vested in the Provincial Executive by Proclamation.

After considerable discussion, the House this morning finally disposed of the clause in the provincial constitution relating to special powers of Governors.

Munshi's Amendment

The following amendment by Mr. K. M. Munshi which takes the place of the original clause, was passed:

"Whereas the Governor of a Province is satisfied in his discretion that a grave situation has arisen which threatens the peace and tranquility of the province and that it is not possible to carry on the Government of the province with the advice of Ministers in accordance with the provisions of Section 9, he may, by proclamation, assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by any provincial body or authority; and any such proclamation may contain such incidental and consequential provisions as may appear to him to be necessary or desiraole for giving effect to the objects of the proclamation, including provisions for suspending in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of this Act relating to any provincial body or authority provided that nothing in this sub-section shall authorise the Governor to assume to himself any of the powers vested in or exercisable by a High Court or to suspend either in whole or in part the operation of any provision of this act relating to High Courts.

The proclamation shall be forthwith communicated by the Governor to the President of the Union who may thereupon take such action as he considers appropriate under his emergency powers. The proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of two weeks unless revoked earlier by the Governor himself or by the President of the Union."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

The Assembly also discussed the method of electing the future Union President as provided in the Union Constitution report. A number of amendments, seeking (1) to have the President elected by adult suffrage instead of by an electoral college consisting of members of the Provincial and Central Legislatures; (2) to have the President alternately elected from southern and northern India; and (3) to have the President alternately elected from Indian States and provinces, were moved.

The House will consider these and other amendments tomorrow.

When the Constituent Assembly met today, discussion on Clause 15 of the provincial Constitution Report dealing with special responsibilities of Provincial Governors was resumed. Both the original clause and the amendments — three in all —had been moved in the House two days ago.

Mr. B. M. Gupte, speaking on his amendment, said that the only difference between himself and the original clause was that while the latter asked a provincial Governor to re-

(Continued On Page 6)

Jap Peace Treaty Talks

Russia Protests Against U.S. Unilateral Action

LONDON, July 23, (Reuter): Soviet Russia, in its reply to the United States' invitation to attend preparatory Japanese peace treaty talks on August 19 declared that it does not agree that the question of calling a conference should be decided on unilaterally by the United States Government without previous consultations with Russia, China and Great Britain, Moscow radio reported tonight.

The reply added that Russia considers it essential that the question of calling a conference to draft a Japanese Peace Treaty should be examined preliminarily by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Leaders Call On Mahatma

NEW DELHI, July 23 (A.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, Mr. Abdul Qayum Ansari, Pandit Nehru, Dr. Zakir Hussain and Mr. T. M. Varghese, Congress leader from Travancore called on Mahatma Gandhi today.

NATIONAL FLAG ON MUNICIPAL BLDG.

The National Flag will be hoisted on a public building for the first time by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

It is understood that Pt. Nehru has accepted the invitation of the Delhi Municipal Committee to hoist the flag.

P.C.C.S' OFFICIALS MEET KRIPALANI

Presidents and Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees, who are now in Delhi, meet the Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, this afternoon at his residence and discussed problems connected with the re-organisation of the Congress in the light of the changed conditions in the country.

Discussions on the subject will continue for three or four days more until final decisions are reached. To-morrow's meeting is fixed for 3 p.m.

Afghan Move About Status Of N.W.F.P.

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 23.

It is believed that the Afghan Government may make representations to the Pakistan Government in September about the status of Frontier Province.

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Baroda	Gauhati	Moradabad	Srinagar (Kashmir)
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Indian Union's Army Units Move Into Calcutta

"Transfer Officers" For Division Of Railways

CALCUTTA, July 23, (A.P.I): It is learnt that a number of military units allotted to the Indian Union have moved into Calcutta during the last two days, and will remain here in addition to the troops already in Calcutta.

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, the West Bengal Chief Minister, discussed with Congress leaders in Delhi problems relating to the financial position and other problems of the West Bengal Government during his recent visit to Delhi. It is understood that an assurance has been given to the West Bengal Ministry of all possible help in the administration of the Province.

"TRANSFER OFFICERS" FOR RAILWAYS DIVISION

NEW DELHI, July 23 (API):—The Government of India and Pakistan are to appoint two officers for each of the two railways to be partitioned, viz., the B.A. and the N.W. for planning and arranging the programme of transfer of staff from Pakistan to India and from India to Pakistan, says a Press Note.

These Officers will be designated "Transfer Officers" and will be posted at Lahore and Calcutta.

The transfer officers will also be the channel of information for movements of railway staff from Pakistan to India and "vice versa". The number of staff to be interchanged is in the region of 52,000.

Sir Victor Turner, Principal Secretary, Finance Department, has elected to serve as Secretary of the Department in Pakistan Government, it is understood.

CALCUTTA, July 23 (API): The suggestion that Calcutta should be administered by a Joint Commission on behalf of West Bengal and Eastern Pakistan, was made by the Counsel for the Muslim League, Mr. Mahomed Wasim, while presenting the League case on Bengal Partition, before the Bengal Boundary Commission.

Mr. Wasim said that Calcutta was a common city of Muslims and Hindus and of East and West Bengal. It had developed to its position of pre-eminence by the joint labour of Hindus and Muslims. He would love to have a share in the city and keep it as a joint city.

Mr. Justice Mukherjea, one of the members of the Commission, pointed out that the League had suggested that the Hooghly, Bhagirathi and Brahmani Rivers should form the boundary line between the two parts. Calcutta was on the east side of the Hooghly, and, therefore, under the League proposals the whole Calcutta would go to East Bengal. If Calcutta was to be jointly shared, how could the river be the boundary?

The counsel explained that the Hooghly river should be the dividing line, and Howrah should be in West Bengal. He considered Howrah, to be only a part of Calcutta.

Mr. Justice Mukherjea said that nobody, Hindu, Muslim, Christian or Anglo-Indian could say that.

Mr. Justice Akram asked if, with Calcutta as it existed, the boundary line could be drawn allotting certain portions such as Sealdah, Baliaghata and Narkeldanga to East Bengal.

Mr. Wasim said that he could not suggest anything at present on this point, but he would consider it.

PUNJAB BOUNDARY COMMISSION

LAHORE, July 23 (API): The Punjab Boundary Commission resumed hearing of the boundary case at 10 a.m. today, says a Communique issued by the Secretaries of the Commission.

Mr. M. C. L. Setalvad continued his arguments on behalf of the Indian National Congress till about 11 a.m.

Sardar Harnam Singh, advocate, then commenced arguments on behalf of the Punjab Panthic Assembly Party. Before he had concluded, the Commission rose for the day. The court room of the Chief Justice in which the proceedings are being held was fully packed throughout.

DECISION ON CIVIL SUPPLIES

The Punjab Partition Committee in a Communique issued today says:

Among other matters the Partition Committee today passed orders on the report of the Expert Committee on Civil Supplies. It was decided that during the course of the year the Western Punjab will make good the Eastern Punjab's net deficit of 75,000 tons in respect of wheat and a supply of 21,100 tons of rice will also be made available during the period 15th August to 31st March, 1948.

East Punjab will meet the requirements of the West Punjab of gram to the extent of 25,000 tons. The position will be reviewed at the end of three months. Normal supplies of maize, millet and pulses were also assured.

Decisions were further taken to ensure regular flow of supplies of sugar, cloth, yarn, kerosene, diesel oil and coal. These are subject to ratification by the two Dominion Governments".

WORK DONE IN 16 MEETINGS

The Punjab Partition Committee with H. E. the Governor as Chairman has so far held sixteen meetings and considered a number of questions relating to partition, says a Press Communique.

Among those questions on which decision has been reached are:—(1) The use of training and research institutes and (2) The division of records.

In order to enable the new Governments to function efficiently it is necessary:—

(1) That they should be adequately staffed and (2) That necessary funds and sanctions exist to meet the day-to-day expenditure.

The Partition Committee has already approved the cadres of the two Governments as also the principles on which officers and men will be allocated. The actual allocation of officers to the two cadres is now proceeding apace and it is expected that posting and transfer orders will be issued shortly.

An Expert Committee is examining the question (1) above and is expected to complete its deliberations soon.

3 The Partition Committee has also dealt with other matters, among which are the method of distribution of movable assets, revaluation of unproductive assets, the partition of the High Court in the light of decisions taken by the Central Partition Council, the Public Service Commission Election Tribunals, Board of Economic Inquiry and scholarship schemes for advance training abroad etc.

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Segregation Of India's Officially Held Sterling Balances?

Interim Negotiations To End By Middle Of Next Week

Br. Authorities Expect Reasonable Arrangement Covering Immediate Future

LONDON, July 23, (Reuter): It was expected in London to-day that the present interim negotiations on India's Sterling Balances would be successfully concluded by about the middle of next week.

It was understood that the talks were proceeding smoothly and, as previously, the British authorities fully expected a "reasonable" arrangement, covering the immediate future, cables Reuter's financial editor.

Since the India negotiators are officials and not pleni-potentiary Ministers, their decisions must necessarily be referred to Delhi for endorsement, and it is this which is expected to delay conclusion of the negotiations until next week.

INTERIM AGREEMENT UPTO YEAR END

Indications to-day were that next week's interim agreement would be for about the same duration as the recent Egyptian arrangement, namely up to the year end, that India, unlike Egypt, would certainly stay in the Sterling Area; that the bulk of India's officially held Sterling Balances would be "segregated" but that all privately held balances as well as India's current Sterling earnings and the released portion of the official Sterling Balance would become freely convertible.

ASSETS OF INDIAN COMMERCIAL BANKS TO REMAIN FREE

Controls announced overnight on Sterling assets of banks in Iraq were clearly designed to prevent any abnormal transfers from Iraqi Banks' balances to private balances in expectation that, as with Egypt, the former will be segregated while the latter will be free. The absence of any similar measures for India implies that the Sterling assets of Indian commercial banks, like those of Indian individuals, will remain free, and that segregation will apply only to the Indian Reserve Bank which holds a very high proportion of India's total Sterling Balances.

More far-reaching financial negotiations between Britain and India are scheduled for the autumn, when Indian Ministers expect to be clear from their present preoccupation with the constitutional problem. Any agreement then made could, of course, supersede the final months of the interim agreement now being negotiated. This, however, was to-day regarded as unlikely, and the expectation was that the two agreements would be consecutive, the interim one running up to about the year end, and the other taking over from the beginning of 1948.

FIVE YEARS FOR NEGOTIATING FINAL SETTLEMENT

Even the latter might still be of a provisional character, since the expectation in London has been that negotiating a final settlement between Britain and India might require five years.

Mr. V. Narahari Rao, Financial Secretary to the Government of India and leader of the Indian Delegation on the Sterling Balances and the members, were giving a dinner party to-night to meet Sir Wilfrid Eady, second Secretary of the Treasury and the leader of the United Kingdom Financial Delegation and other members.

Those invited were: Mr. Arthur Henderson, Under-Secretary for India and Burma, Sir Jeremy Raisman, former Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, Sir Cyril Jones, former Secretary to the Finance Department of the Government of India, and Mr. A. S. Lal, Indian Trade Commissioner.

Slavery In Gujarat

WOES OF HALIS

(From A Special Correspondent)

SURAT, July 21

1,50,000 Halis, 'slave labourers on land,' in Surat and Broach districts and parts of Baroda State are today making a bid for freedom and echoes of the 1939 movement headed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for the liberation of these slave labourers are being heard today from a number of villages. Widespread strikes of Halis have been reported from the Kamrej taluka of Baroda State, and from a number of villages in Olpad and Bardoli talukas of the Surat district. Incidents where some Halis were injured have also been reported.

Representatives of the Halis hailing from Hansot, Olpad, Kamrej, Sithan and thirteen other villages in Broach Baroda and Surat districts whom I met to-day explained to me the cause and the effect of this movement that is assuming a serious shape day by day.

Six years of disastrous economics have done more than sixty years of political work to these Halis, who form nearly seven per cent of the labour on the land. Despite the rising spiral of prices, the Halis continued to receive their four annas per day or two seers of Jawar throughout the war, and to-day when their rations are limited and when they have little to feed their families, the Halis are making a bid to throw off their yoke and secure for themselves a competitive wage.

SLAVERY

The Hali system dates back to the olden days and operates like the Warli labour system and the Hari system in Sind. The unfortunate men generally borrow about 100 rupees from the landowner and in return work on his land till they repay the debt. With the four annas wage level, they never reach a stage when they could repay the debt, and thus remain Halis throughout life. In Chikli taluka of the Surat district, there are over hundred families of Halis who have served the same master for three generations. In Bardoli, it is slightly different but all the same more cruel. One Dhaniyama, (landowner) could engineer to buy a Hali from his neighbour. It happens that a particular Hali does not carry on well with his master and owner. The neighbour lends the Hali the money to pay back the debt of the first landlord, but the Hali remains a slave of the second. The wife of the Hali serves the landowners family and the children as soon as they are able to do any work, go to the farm along with their parent.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT

Efforts were made by Sardar Patel and other leading Congressmen of Surat district, including Sjt. Jugatram Dave, the "King of Kheduts and Halis", in 1939 to 'liberate the Halis.' But when the war started, the Dhaniamas took the opportunity to reinstal many of the "slaves." Today there are many Dhaniamas who own seven to fifteen Halis.

Sheer hunger has been driving the Halis to revolt against their masters. During the past two months, the movement has been gaining strength and strikes have been reported from a number of villages. The Dhaniamas have retaliated. They have formed their own association. In some villages they have organised a social boycott of the Halis. Mangubhai, a Hali leader from Sithan, told me of the social boycott. He was refused rations. The shopkeeper told him, "if you are on strike, I am also on strike." He was not allowed to draw water from the public well. The tailor refused to stich his clothes, while the barber was also coerced not to help the Halis. In Harshad, Rama Bana was beaten because he did not turn up for work. He was sent to hospital and today told me the story of how he has a bandage round his head.

The Hali representatives explained to me the harsh treatment meted out to them. They had no place to build their huts. When rains and floods came during the past years, neither the village Patel nor the Dhaniama cared for their safety, and they had to shift for themselves. In one village a fund they had collected during a long time and denosited with one landlord was not given to them because they revolted.

The Hali representatives are sending a deputation to meet the Bombay Premier, Balasaheb Kher, and explain the situation. They demanded Government intervention immediately. They pleaded that Government should fix the minimum wage at one rupee, as they did in Thana and Umbergaon. All efforts at arbitration between the Dhaniamas and Halis have failed, and the representatives felt that nothing could prevent them from going on strike except government's intervention.

Harwood League Football

AIRMEN TROUNCED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

RANGERS	5
R. A. F.	1

Two fully booted sides met for the second time during the senior division of this year's Harwood League, this evening. The Rangers registered a comfortable victory over their airmen rivals and at the end of the evening were five goals to the good with only one goal registered against them.

For the winners Alan Brown the Scottish international was as usual the outstanding player and the pass he provided from some two yards from the flag for Adams to score the fourth goal of his side was almost magnificent. Even the fifth goal came as the result of his pass about twenty-five yards from the goal and once again Adams headed it cleverly in the far right-hand corner of the net to complete the tally. Apart from this Brown himself scored the first goal of the match a little after the commencement of the game.

Bloomer was another who put in a good performance and his position in the pivotal berth seems to be secure for quite a while.

The two goals that Adams scored were both clever without being particularly outstanding.

The airmen had a number of chances of scoring but failed on all but one occasion when Buxton reduced the margin from four-love to four-one. The Rangers goal enjoyed rare escapes and were rather fortunate to have conceded only one goal. On one occasion Boxton fumbled tantalizingly with the ball right in front of the goal and after Jenkins had hit the upright after beating custodian Sutton. Randall shot wide. All this within the course of five brief seconds gave the winners' defence an anxious time.

Kilgallon, the airmen's left-half was a tireless performer but unfortunately did not receive adequate support from his front line.

The Scorers in that order were Brown, Payne, Gardner Adams, Buxton (R.A.F.) and Adams.

The teams:

RANGERS—Sutton; Woodcock and Bould; Hall Bloomer and Stone; Gardner Payne, Adams, Brown and Macfarlane.

R. A. F.—Masterton; Gifford and Allitt; Tucker, Derbyshire and Killgallon; Graves, Lovatt, Jenkins and Randall.

Referee— Fialno.

Thursday evening at 5-45 p.m. GIP vs. Tatas.

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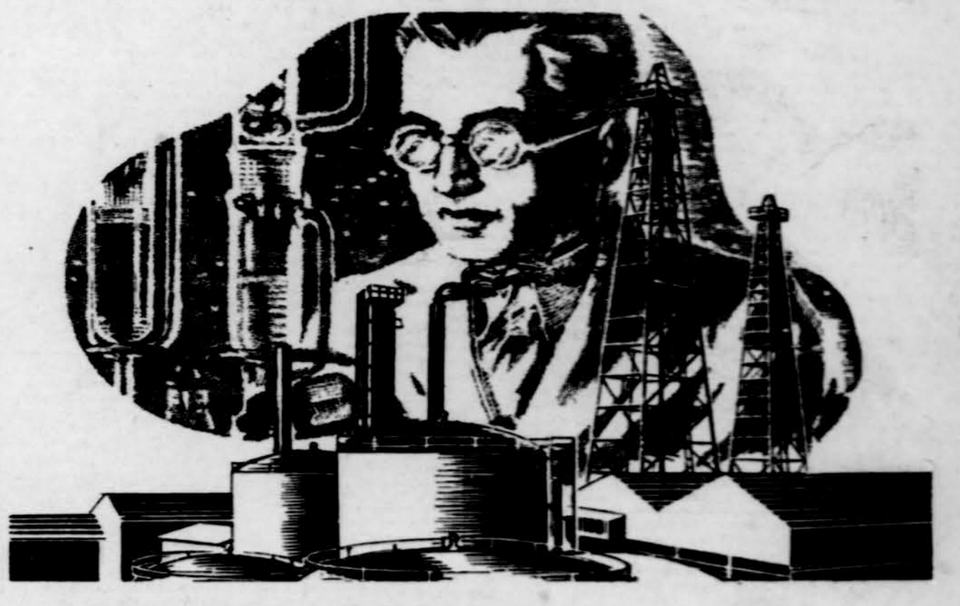

BLACK MAGIC

Out of great hollows far below the earth's surface comes black magic . . . the magic of oil. Magic to keep machines running, wheels turning. Magic smoothing the path both of the mighty piston and the small bearing. And between the raw, black, crude-oil, and the gleaming lubricants of industry are the teams of engineers and scientists that have kept the Standard-Vacuum trade marks famous for 81 years.

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Bombay city students observed "Hartal" on Wednesday to emphasise their demands. Photo shows police preventing students from taking out a procession.

MERCHANTS CHAMBER'S SYMPATHY FOR 'RAMDAS' VICTIMS

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber passed the following two resolutions at their meeting held on Tuesday, the 22nd July, 1947.—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber place on record their deep sense of grief at the sad death of about 600 persons, as a result of the tragic sinking of the steamer "Ramdas" Committee extend their sympathies to the relatives and families of those who have lost their lives in the disaster Committee further appeal to the public of Bombay generally and to the commercial community in particular to contribute liberally towards organizing relief to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the disaster".

The Committee also condemned the "political terrorism" in Burma.

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Found guilty on a charge of running a gambling den in House No. 15 in Tandel Street, Abdul Ahmed, was sentenced yesterday to two months rigorous imprisonment by Mr. J. M Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court.

LACTOPEPTINE
ENDS INDIGESTION

INDIGESTION is the cause of nine tenths of human suffering. The food you eat should contain the basis of your health and strength, but how can you be well if it is causing you to double up with pain, "burning" you with acidity and producing distension and flatulence? You will obtain immediate relief from these ailments by taking LACTOPEPTINE

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Laxmipuri. Kolhapur.

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50,000 STUDENTS ON STRIKE

One Day Demonstration As Protest Against Increase In Fees

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

To protest against the increase in school and examination fees, nearly 50,000 students of various educational institutions of the City went on strike today.

There was complete strike in the Gujerati and Marathi schools. Many of the schools officially declared a holiday. The attendance in the City colleges was meagre, while the Colleges in the northern part of the city were completely deserted by students.

At about 12 o'clock, some school students tried to take out a procession at Dhobi Talao, but the prompt interference of the Police foiled their attempts. Later they collected near the Elphinstone Technical School and St. Xavier's College, but they were immediately dispersed.

Nearly 300 students later collected in the University Garden which was closed to the public by the University authorities today.

The students attempted to hold a meeting in the Garden but the Police interfered. It is stated that the Police refused them permission to hold meetings within a radius of half a mile from the University. The students squatted on the lawn and refused to budge till they were allowed to hold a meeting in the Garden.

At the last minute, the President of the Bombay Provincial Students' Congress received a note from the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla stating that the Police had allowed them to hold the meeting in the Garden for ten minutes.

Mr. Rammuni Menon, a student leader, who addressed the meeting condemned the Police entry into the Garden. After the meeting, the students dispersed peacefully.

DEPUTATION TO CHAGLA

It is learnt that the students have decided to send a delegation to Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla, Vice-Chancellor of the University, to place before him the grievances of the students. The delegation will consist of Mr. Ramunni Menon (leader), Mr. G. G. Parikh, President of the Bombay Provincial Students' Congress, Mr. Manu Damani, Secretary of the Students' Congress, Mr. Sevanti Shah, Mr. Chitre and five others.

The main demands of the students are:—Decrease in the educational and examination fees, compulsory military training, Hindustani as medium of instruction, more facilities for the technical education and hostel accommodation for the students.

Porter's Fatal Fall

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

While engaged in removing a heavy steel plate in the Darukhana shipyard yesterday afternoon, Jaywant Dadu Shirsat (20), a porter engaged by Messrs. Ismail Abdul Hussain and Co., accidentally fell under it, and died immediately. The Sewri Police are making investigations to find out the exact circumstances, under which the accident occurred.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

THURSDAY, July 24.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Haripada Chaudhuri (Flute) 8-45 Premshanker Bhatt 9-0 Roshanara Begum (Todi).

12-0 p.m. Programme for women (M) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Marathi Songs 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 School Broadcast 5.10 Haripada Chaudhuri (Flute) 5-15 Children's Half-Hour 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 M. Sagheer Asif (Thumri) 6-30 G. N. Joshi (Pad S. A. Shukla) 6-45 Dilipkumar (Gujarati Geet) 7-0 Haripada Chaudhuri (Flute) 7-15 M. Sagheer Asif (Dadra) 7-30 "Kumud": Talk in Gujarati by Chandrakant Sutaria 7-45 "Keemat" 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 (A short visit to the heavens above): Light comedy by Gangadhar Gadgil 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Sports Review (By Jit Roy) 10-0 Adrian De Melio: Violin (Ramedu) 10-15 Benno Moiseiwitsch (Ravel) 10-20 Dunstan Roberts: Bass 10-35 Benno Moiseiwitsch (Toccata, Debussy) 10-40 Egidio Verga: Violoncello (Sonata, Cassado).

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 25-7-47:—Rainfall will be fairly widespread in the south Konkanpatti, Telungana, central Hyderabad and the Hyderabad Karnatak. Scattered showers are likely in the Bombay Karnatak, Desh, south Mawal, Marathwada and the north Konkanpatti.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:—Rainfall will increase in the Konkanpatti, elsewhere no large change.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-dau

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Shud 7, 2003.
Muslim: Ramjan 5, 1366.
Parsi: Behman 24, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-13 a.m. Sunset: 7-17 p.m.
Hightide: 04-29, 16-40. Lowtide: 10-16, 23-25.

Today's Engagements

BRAINS TRUST: Today at 6-30 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A., 12 Wodehouse Road, Panel: Sir Francis Low, Kt. (Q.M.), Dr. G. S. Krishnayya, Prof. R. Pratapgiri, Dr. A. P. R. Pinto and Mrs. G. R. Billimoria.

MAZDAZNAN: Exercises Class today (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS: Lecture meeting at 6 p.m. in the Institution Room at Phirozeshah Mehta Road when Mr. V. Steele will speak on "Details of Modern Design in Railway Rolling Stock".

HEALTH DEPARTMENT (BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY): Anti Typhoid inoculations will be performed free, today at the junction of Mughbhat with Kandewadi.

BOMBAY LEGISLATURE MUSLIM LEAGUE PARTY: The meeting of the Bombay Legislature Muslim League Party, scheduled to be held on July 27, has been postponed to a date to be announced later after Ramzan.

International Conference Of Women

Mrs. B. C. Dutt, Hon. Gen. Secretary, National Council of Women in India, writes:—

U.S.A. has been the centre of many conferences and meetings since World War II terminated. Men and women from different countries have travelled to that distant land to be present at many gatherings. Now comes yet another invitation from U. S. A., this time for women only, as in September 1947 the International Council of Women will meet. The meetings will be held in Philadelphia.

National Councils of Women from 40 different countries, each an independent unit and all a part of the whole, will assemble for the conference.

Philadelphia has an interesting history. It was founded 265 years ago by William Penn and it was a Sanctuary for men and women of all religious faiths, and political beliefs. Freedom and tolerance have been its characteristics.

Today Philadelphia carries out the spirit of the founder. Women of different opinions and from different political parties will assemble there, for the common ideal Social Service.

The National Council of Women in India was formed in 1925 for co-ordinating women's activities, and for social progress. The N.C.W.I. believe today as before, that women have a special contribution to make for the solution of problems, and particularly of Peace time problems. The N.C.W.I. realise their responsibilities and since the end of hostilities in 1945 have approached all their problems from an international viewpoint. National welfare depends on International understanding and well-being.

Some of the problems before the N.C.W.I. are welfare-of-the child, housing, domestic economy, juvenile literature, legal status, nutrition and medical relief in villages.

Mrs. Keron Bose from Bengal, Mrs. Comalata Dutt from Allahabad, Miss Lean Jhirad from Bombay, Mrs. Manmohini Sahagal from Delhi, Mrs. Kallyanpurkar from Bombay and Miss Cama from Nagpur are the delegates from India to the I.C.W. in U.S.A.

The names of the distinguished visitors from India are Lady Trivedi, Mrs. Kumarappa, Mrs. B.R. Sen.

BAN ON MADRAS LABOUR UNION LIFTED

MADRAS, July 23, (A. P. I.): The Madras Government has today lifted the ban on the Madras Labour Union imposed on June 10 in connection with the Buckingham and Carnatic mill workers' strike.

The Union premises which had been under police custody was handed today to the Labour Union.

The funds of the Union, which were frozen, have not yet been released. It is learnt that Government is investigating into the complaints of misuse of the Union funds.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Labour Minister, said here today that the cases of arrested workers of mills now under detention would be reviewed by Government and releases ordered gradually

Defendant Apologises In Defamation Suit

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chagla).
Fredrick Joseph Curtion.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Harry S. Webber .....Defendant.

The plaintiff, an M. L. A. and J. P., of Bombay and the General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen of India, had filed this suit claiming Rs. 25,000 by way of damages for defamation. The defendant who was the Branch Secretary of the said Union at Kharagpur, claiming to be the delegate elected to represent the Kharagpur Branch, attended the annual general meeting of the Union which was held in Bombay on 28th July, 1943. On the credentials of all the candidates being examined and discussed at the commencement of that meeting, the Chairman ruled that the defendant was not qualified to sit as delegate at that meeting and the defendant accordingly left the meeting. Correspondence ensued between the defendant and the plaintiff as General Secretary of the Union and ultimately by his letter dated 27th September 1943, the defendant stated that the President and the plaintiff were guilty of deceit and despotism in the matter. This letter was not marked "confidential" nor was it addressed to the plaintiff personally but as Secretary of the Union. The plaintiff alleged that this letter was read by the office staff of the Union, that it meant that the plaintiff had acted in a corrupt, deceitful and despotic manner in his office as General Secretary, and that it was highly defamatory of the plaintiff.

By his written statement the defendant had stated that in using the words complained of he was acting bona fide and in his own interests as a member and Branch Secretary of the Union, and that the words were in substance true.

At the hearing, on the defendant tendering an unconditional apology in Court to the plaintiff and paying Rs. 1,000 towards his costs, the suit was allowed to be dismissed.

Mr. P. P. Khambatta and Mr. Jai H. Vakil instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co. appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Y. B. Rege and Mr. M. S. Vakil instructed by Messrs. Haridas & Co. appeared for the defendant.

CODIFICATION OF HINDU LAW

The All-India Varnashrama Swarajyasangh has addressed a memorandum to the Legislative Department, Government of India, protesting against the Bill relating to the codification of the Hindu Law, introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly in March 1947. It states that the Bill, if passed into law might shatter the very structure of the Hindu Society and particularly the Joint Hindu family system. It further urges the Government to give more publicity to the contents of the Bill, if it could not be withdrawn, as it would not be possible for the public to submit their opinions before the 31st July, 1947.

GOVT. GRAIN SHOP EMPLOYEES ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Abdul Hamid Hazrat Saheb Pantoji Storekeeper, Mohamed Issak Mohamed Hassan, cashier Habiballi Karamatalli and Ganpat Dada Inde, two servants of the Government grain shop No. 15, Clare Road, Byculla, were arrested by the Anti-Corruption Branch at about 6 p.m. on Tuesday for offences under Bombay Food Control Rationing Order of 1943.

Police investigations revealed, it was stated, that for the last three or four months accused Nos. 1 and 2 and other employees of the said shop had conspired to issue grain to customers by short measure and to sell the grain thus saved in the black market.

The accused were remanded into Police custody by Mr. G. K. Rege, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court.

LANDLORD ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Three rent collectors of a Bombay landlord, yesterday, at the orders of their master, dragged out from one of his buildings at Maharbouri, a tenant, a lady,—who was in arrears in rent—threw out her belongings and locked her room, according to a Police report at the Girgaum Court.

The owner of the building, S. M. Hanif, and his rent collectors were arrested by the police yesterday. Their bail period was extended by the Presidency Magistrate today.

Mrs. Florry Patric Barry, the tenant, it is stated, was staying in the Chatriwala Building for the past one year, and was paying a rent of Rs. 35 per month for her room. For the last five months, she was not paying her rent as she was short of money. The landlord who met her yesterday was assured that all her arrears would be paid before August 1. But he, not satisfied, got excited and, it is alleged, ordered his rent collectors to throw her out with her belongings.

Police are making further investigations.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (DHOND)

Due to great demand for treatment of those suffering from tuberculosis, a new sanatorium has been started at Dhond by a doctor, formerly of W. T. Sanatorium, Wanlesswadi. The sanatorium is open to all irrespective of class, creed or nationality. The treatment is given on modern lines and all sorts of chest surgery is carried out by experienced hands.

Dhond is a central place for the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar and Sholapur and is a big Railway junction on the G. I. P. main line. The climate is dry, even and invigorating all the year round. It is an ideal place for the care of T. B. patients.

NEW NATIONAL FLAGS FOR SALE

The General Secretaries, B.P.C.C. announce:

The New National Flag of the India Republic, according to the design unanimously adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly, will be sold at the Congress House from Monday, the 28th July. Arrangements are being made to keep adequate stock of big cloth Flags, paper Flags, bunting and Flag-buttons. Special Flags to be flown on motor cars and other vehicles will also be available. Prices of these flags will be announced later.

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A COMPLETE TONIC
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A.A.S. LA-50

Nasty stain — blob of ink,
How it happened cannot think.
Favourite rug — ruined quite!
Not a bit — 'Scrubb' it right.
By appointment to His Majesty King George VI
Scrubb's Cloudy Ammonia has hundreds of uses. Removes stains from carpets, and brings up the colour and pile.
SCRUBB'S
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AT ALL CHEMISTS
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Grand Opening TOMORROW AT 3-30 P.M.
NEW THEATRES' newest offering!
Direction:— S. MUKERJI.
Music:— R. C. BORAL
A WILL FOR MILLIONS & A YOUTHFUL WOMAN - - - -
Enact a dramatic romance in this great film based on Bankim Chatterji's famous novel—"Krishnakanter will."
WASIYAT-NAMA
ASHIT, BHARATI, SUMITRA & AHIN.
MINERVA
Advance Booking:— 10 to 12 Noon
Daily:—3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
Sunday Matinee at 12-45 P.M.
A Calcutta Film Exchange Release

On stage see PRITHVIRAJ
Sat. 26th, Sun. 27th, Mon. 28th 9-30 a.m.
PATHAN
Fri. 25th 9-30 a.m.
DEEWAR
Plans open from Tuesday
Book early
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

What men like about women

MEN are funny creatures. They are attracted by little things—a rippling laugh, a sunset smile, a lingering perfume
Cashmere Bouquet brings you a soft scent in its finest imported talc. Shower your body with Cashmere Bouquet Talc after your bath.
Let its coolness ripple down your skin, leaving you fresh and dainty for hours.
Now you can feel new confidence in your beauty, thanks to "The Fragrance Men Love."

Cashmere Bouquet Products WITH THE FRAGRANCE MEN LOVE
Vanishing Cream Face Powder Lipstick Rouge Cold Cream Perfume Solid Liquid

WE ARE GLAD to offer the service of our "Clinical Department" run under the direct supervision of qualified and experienced physicians and surgeons, to all sufferers from loss of health and strength, mental and nervous disorders, obesity, constitutional or chronic diseases which have defied treatment
Personal Individualised Treatment and Expert Guidance
ASK FOR OUR FREE MEDICAL CIRCULAR

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 23, (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st June 1947 and departure from normal, recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on July 23:—

Ahmedabad 94 81 0 9.0 minus 4.1, Baroda 90 80 0 10.3 —, BOMBAY 85 80 0.1 24.2 minus 15.1, Calcutta 92 81 0 20.9 minus 0.4, Delhi 98 79 T 2.2 minus 6.4, Hyderabad (Dn.) 88 73 0.4 8.4 minus 0.5, Hyderabad (Sd.) 100 82 0 0 minus 2.5, Karachi 85 79 0 0 minus 2.9, Lahore 104 81 0 0.1 minus 5.4, Lucknow 93 79 3.1 24.9 plus 11.5, Madras 96 81 0 2.3 minus 2.1, Nagpur 76 73 1.8 18.5 minus 1.5, Patna 86 79 0.4 10.2 minus 5.3, Peshawar 89 73 0 0.3 minus 0.8, Poona 80 75 0 7.7 minus 1.6, Surat 88 82 0 8.0 minus 13.7.

WEATHER SUMMARY.

Following is the daily weather summary for Wednesday, the 23rd July:—

Yesterday low pressure area over east Central India is becoming unimportant. Widespread light to moderate rain has occurred in Orissa, the West Central Provinces and Malabar. Showers have fallen locally in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the West United Provinces, West Central India, the East Central Provinces, East Rajputana, the East Punjab and at a few stations in Chota Nagpur, the East United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and the North Madras coast.

FORECAST UNTIL 24TH EVENING:—A general decrease of rainfall is expected over the country. Light to moderate rain will be fairly widespread in the central parts of the country. The United Provinces and along the west coast of the Peninsula south of Surat and be local in Gujarat, East Rajputana, the East Punjab and North-East India. A few thundershowers are likely in the Deccan, South-East Madras, the North Madras coast, Rajputana, the South-West Punjab and the North-West Frontier province.

POONA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD:—Passing light showers.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstances.

—Hume.

The Bombay Chronicle

INDIA'S FLAG

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's claims on behalf of the flag which he presented to the Constituent Assembly for adoption as the flag of the Republic of India were justified in every respect. It is difficult to conceive of any symbol more appropriate aesthetically, heraldically, historically and psychologically. A flag must be beautiful. But that is not all. It should combine the past, present and future of a country representing thus its glories, its spirit and its aspirations. It does all that. It recalls the ancient culture of India which made this country great and respected because that culture in its essence is constituted of universal virtues of peace, truth, sense of duty and progress, virtues that transcend national, racial and religious differences and virtues, which the failure of modern civilisation has so amply proved, must be adopted if the world is to be spared chaos and destruction. India can claim to have practised those virtues through its long history. They constitute the spirit of India. What could be more fitting than that the spirit should be symbolised in the flag as a proud possession, and inspiration and also as India's message to the world?

Politically, it retains a felicitous continuity with yet another great and glorious epoch in the history of India, the epoch of Mahatma Gandhi, the architect "par excellence" of Indian Independence and of the struggle which India carried on for over twenty-five years under his inspiring leadership and which now has ended in victory. It was this tricolour with a slight difference under which millions of Indian patriots stood, which they saluted as the embodiment of their country's honour and their people's will for freedom, for which they suffered and which they defended sometimes with their very lives. Mr. Syed Saadullah, the Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party, never said a truer thing than when he declared that the Flag symbolised the fruition and the fulfilment of India's struggle for independence. If the flag is a tribute to the universal genius of ancient India and the cosmopolitan wisdom of Asoka, it is equally, in a sense more, deservedly a tribute to the man who revived the message of peace and love in the modern world and has won back for India its freedom and its moral greatness.

A very happy feature of the proceedings in the Constituent Assembly was the unanimity of the ovation which the flag received from all interests and all sections of political opinion. We particularly welcome the earnestness and sincerity with which Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman and Syed Md. Saadullah declared, on behalf of the Muslim League Party, their wholehearted allegiance and loyalty to India's flag and all for which it stand. We congratulate them on the national patriotism that they have shown. It is, as Mahatma Gandhi, has commented a good omen. But the flag is entitled to their allegiance not only because they are citizens of this state. The Indian Tricolour is the flag of a State where all are equal and have equal rights, duties and privileges without provisos and exceptions. It is the symbol of unity and of a Nation that is above communal, caste, or religious distinctions and yet embraces and embodies in itself all communities, castes and religions without discriminatory distinctions. It is the guarantee of that unity and Nation. It is the duty of every Indian, Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Parsi, Christian or whatever he or she may be, to salute the Tricolour, the symbol of India's spirit and soul and of India's honour and destiny as a proud privilege.

Shipping Conference Fiasco

The Indo-British Shipping Conference in London terminated almost before it began. Though the breakdown is lamentable, it will not cause surprise to those who heard Mr. Walchand Hirachand, leader of the Indian Delegation to it, expound the objective of his mission on the eve of his departure for London at a party held in his honour by the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. In fact, on that occasion the leader of the Indian Shipping Delegation posed the same question on which the Conference floundered. The Indian Delegation was sponsored by the Government of India after negotiations with the British Government, and it was the British Government that desired that representatives of both British and Indian interests should meet together. In the face of this high level sponsorship, one is amazed at the temerity of the British shippers in questioning the credentials of the Indian Delegation. More than an affront to India and the Indian Delegation, it is an insult to the British Government as well. Even in the preliminary talks, the attitude of the parties was poles apart. The object of the Indian Delegation was to negotiate with the British interests on the lines of recommendations made by the Shipping Policy Committee which were approved by the Government of India. The personnel of the Delegation was under orders from the Government of India to negotiate as a national team, and not to bargain terms for individual companies from which it was drawn. This directive of the Government of India seems to have upset the British shipping magnates; for Sir William Currie, Chairman of the Conference, is reported to have ruled that it was impossible for any useful negotiations to take place, as the Indian delegates said that they represented Indian shipping as a whole and not individual companies. This attitude of the P. & O. boss is not understandable, unless it be that he expected the delegates to use the Conference platform as individual bargaining counter and that he could buy them cheap with small concessions.

The Shipping Policy Sub-Committee aimed at a target of two million gross tons of Indian shipping in the course of the next five to seven years to enable India to carry ten million tons of cargo and over two lakhs of passengers. In pursuance of this policy, the Indian Delegation was asked to negotiate with the British interests plans for the expansion of Indian shipping in India's overseas trade. But the British shipowners were not prepared to share the carrying trade with India. However, as a sop to clamorous Indian public opinion, they said "they were prepared to discuss any proposal for expanding Indian shipping in such a way as to avoid unrestricted competition." The reservation clause is more than significant. At present the British interests monopolise the whole maritime trade in Indian waters, carrying over 95 per cent of export cargo from Britain to India and over 99 per cent of export cargo from India to the United Kingdom. So even a reasonable claim to share in the carrying trade will be tabooed as "unrestricted competition", so long as the British shipping interests hold the whip hand. But Free India, as a key Asiatic base and with a vast expanse of sea board, cannot allow her shipping policy to be dictated by British vested interests. It is time that this big issue was taken away from the hands of enterpreneurs and settled by direct negotiations between the respective Governments.

In a settlement of this issue certain vital factors have to be taken into consideration. Britain has won the war with India's men and money. The blocked sterling balances lying to India's credit have come in handy for Britain more than the American loan which has tied her hands and feet. If she is anxious to retain India's goodwill and trade relations, she can easily spare two million tons of shipping in convenient instalments for this country. Her shipping yards are busy building vast tonnage for foreign countries, a portion of which she can divert to India. Since ex-enemy countries like Japan and Italy have been put out of sea, the quantum of her carrying trade is bound to increase, a portion of which she can gracefully hand over to India. Even on the eve of the British quitting India, this country has made a generous gesture to Britain in broad-basing India's shipping policy. Despite the majority recommendation of the Shipping Policy Committee that the objective of Indian shipping should be "shipping owned, controlled and managed by Indian nationals", the Government of India has widened it to include companies in which the foreign holdings of shares and debentures do not exceed 25 per cent. Needless to say, this is in refreshing contrast to the arrogant and churlish attitude adopted by the British shipping interests. Though the British shippers have called the Indian Delegation for another conference to put in concrete proposals with authorisation from the Government of India, India will not feel enthusiastic after this unwarranted rebuff. India is now a free country and the stage is set for the preliminaries of Indo-British treaty. Indian statesmen should not then miss the opportunity of laying the foundations of a sound shipping economy by reciprocal arrangements with Britain on mutually advantageous terms. It is an international convention to earmark a good percentage of a country's trade to its own ships. Surely India can insist on getting this quota of the carrying trade reserved to her own ships. India's naval might will depend to a great extent on the strength of her mercantile marine. It is here the frontiers of Commerce and Defence meet.

Frankly Speaking

The Call Of Distress

The meeting of prominent citizens called by the Sheriff of Bombay, Mrs. Mithan Lam, on Tuesday has set up an influential committee to collect funds and administer relief to those who have suffered in the sinking of the "Ramdas" on Thursday last. The foundering of this ship almost within sight of the shore constitutes one of the saddest of tragedies that have occurred in this city. The causes of the disaster and the responsibility or liability that may attach to any party, are matters which should and will be investigated by the proper Government agency. As is only to be expected on such an occasion, all kinds of stories and rumours, credible and incredible, have gained currency and it is only an inquiry, a public inquiry if possible at any rate an inquiry by an agency or authority in which the public have confidence that will allay such rumours. Institution of such an inquiry is a function of Government. But the ordinary citizen, too, has a duty to perform, a duty cast upon him by common humanity, to relieve and mitigate, as far as possible, the sorrow and suffering of the relatives and dependents of those who have lost their lives and also to compensate the survivors for the loss in property and belongings suffered by them. In this direction the citizens of Bombay have always shown themselves alert, willing and generous. The call of distress — from whatever quarter it may have emanated — has never found them unresponsive and we are confident that they will not, on this occasion, fall below the high standards of generosity the city has always maintained.

Integrating Philanthropy

While urging the citizens to give, give well and give quickly, we would also like to urge that the time has come when the Government should examine the position arising out of such calamities and the several funds raised for these purposes. Whenever, there has been a famine or pestilence, flood or fire, public funds are started, administered with commendable competence, but later as the memory of the event fades, the funds become moribund. Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, for instance, revealed that a large proportion of the funds collected in connection with the dock explosions in Bombay in 1944 has remained surplus. We think it should be possible for the Government to constitute an agency which could exercise some kind of control over such funds. The Government itself has a Famine Fund. The scope of this could be enlarged and funds from it may be made available for immediate use, when needed for relieving distress emanating from other causes. The agency may be used to prevent duplication and wastage care being taken to see that it does not hamper or interfere with the free functioning of public philanthropy. And any surplus such as Mr. Patil pointed out, could be taken over by this agency for any similar purpose on a subsequent occasion. We are conscious that there may be many difficulties before this suggestion can be given practical shape; but we do urge that the time has come when the idea should be seriously examined.

It Must Not Spread

So it is war again—war in all its ugly, calculated beastliness. And it is war precipitated once again by a greedy, power-mad Imperialism, out to dominate over a country and a people against their will. For the so-called "police-action" of the Dutch against the peace and freedom-loving Indonesians is nothing short of war, a war in breach of the Charter of the United Nations, of which little Holland is a member, a war in flagrant disregard of its own pledged word. And the action of the Dutch Government in handing a note to the acting Secretary-General of the United Nations explaining the "police measures" carried, be it remembered, by forces trained by the United States and armed and equipped by the British, is a bare-faced piece of effrontery hard to beat. In the context of this predatory cynicism, it is somewhat gratifying to find that not all Dutchmen are so blinded by an overwhelming sense of Imperialism as to overlook the immoral folly of their own Government. A Dutch clergyman, A. W. Visser Tihooft, Secretary-General of the World Council of Churches, has courageously given expression to the "burden of guilt" resting on his country. So also the Dutch Trade Union Congress is reported to have asked Seamen and Transport workers to cease all work connected with transport to Indonesia. It is also gratifying to note that an intrepid Indian pilot, Mr. B. Patnaik, has been of such crucial assistance in the attempt of the Indonesians to reach their friends abroad. The Government of India has urgently called upon Britain and the United States to intervene before the conflagration spreads. The world watches, anxiously and hopefully, for the response of these two great Powers.

Antwerp Shipping Workers' Strike

BRUSSELS, July 23, (Reuter): Twelve thousand ship repairing workers at Antwerp went on strike today following the breakdown of talks in which Dr. Pal Henri Spaak, Belgian Prime Minister took part. The men demanded wage increases.

Antwerp dockers who stopped work on Monday claiming lower taxes and improved labour laws have received ballot papers from their Union leaders calling for a vote to resume work next Monday.

MY IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA

Gandhi—A Challenging Personality

By Reginald Sorensen, M. P.

No British Member of Parliament has been more hotly challenged for his outspoken views on India than the author of the following article, who was a Member of the Parliamentary Delegation that visited India early in 1946. The findings and suggestions of this delegation were of great value to the British Cabinet Mission, and ultimately in the formation of the H.M.G. plan for Indian independence.

Mr. Sorensen is Parliamentary Secretary to the India League in Britain and has played a vital part in British Parliamentary discussions affecting India. During the past 16 years he has taken a fearless stand on matters concerning India's political affairs, earning, by his sincerity, the respect and attention of all groups. During his visit he met all the outstanding Indian figures—Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Jinnah, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel and others.

Lenin and Gandhi I count as the two most remarkable world personalities of the twentieth century, although they are in complete contrast. Of the two, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, I think, is actually the more challenging. The Deputation as a group saw Gandhi twice. He was in Madras, staying in a building attached to a large institution. Crowds were always outside the gates, but early each day he led a prayer meeting in which thousands joined.

We sat in a semi-circle, with the Mahatma seated on the floor on a large white cushion under an electric light. On the first night we kept him for nearly two hours as we exchanged thoughts and queries, there being no one save him and ourselves at the interviews. He is shrewd and jocular, but can become seriously insistent. His mind works persistently but in his own way around the point of discussion, and behind his geniality one feels there is an adamantine determination. Sometimes there appear to be inconsistencies and contradictions in his arguments, although he invites corrections from his critics. Equally, there are apparent personal irrelevancies, though he seems confident of a cohering relationship of all his interests within his own soul. His religious and ethical approach is paramount, and very disconcerting to the ordinary politician. Queer as it may sound to those to whom vehemence and enmity are the condiments of polemics, Gandhi is perfectly genuine when, for instance, he states respecting the implications of "Quit India": "In this scheme, there is no room for hatred of the foreigner. If we fear him, that gives rise to hatred. If fear is gone, there is no hatred". He means what he says when he exhorts his fellow-countrymen to strive for truth and freedom without malice, but with an earnest fraternal concern for the antagonists—a somewhat rare ingredient among political leaders.

NOT SIMPLY A POLITICAL LEADER

Strange and challenging figure as Gandhi may look to our British eyes and quixotic even to some Indians, yet it cannot be doubted that for millions of Indians he is the personification of their urgent needs and hopes. To the masses he is not simply a political leader, but a revered and idolised 'Mahatma" Leading British persons whom we met willingly or grudgingly admitted that no one else possessed such influence or authority as he does, and that whatever may be the tortuousness of his thought his fundamental integrity and devotion were beyond question. Despite adverse criticism and the signs of contrary developments, his sway remains profound and comprehensive.

Some are inclined to believe that he half-consciously dramatises himself, and the series of guards around his temporary dwelling place was taken as one indication of this. I think this is unfair, for without such precautions there would be a very real danger of his being swamped by the demonstrativeness of the crowds, and of his daily tasks being made impossible. Any popular personality would require safeguards to ensure a minimum of privacy and working conditions. On the other hand, probably Gandhi does not altogether escape the tendency of all dominating personalities to seek the imposition of their wills on others by indirect as well as direct means even when they sincerely believe they are anxious only to serve the truth.

Despite the candour of Gandhi's autobiography, his penetrative reflections, and his spiritual sagacity, I consider his asceticism becomes psychologically dangerous if expounded as necessary for general human application. Christian saints often fell into that error, and one can respect and admire them as well as the Indian Mahatma while recognising they can possess the vices of their virtues. Infinite harm has been done to human life through very good men not realising they can be rather stupid in some respects. Insight sometimes gets mixed up with short sight.

JINNAH—A SWORD OF ISLAM

When we saw Mahomed Ali Jinnah he was immaculately dressed in a European suit with a monocle hanging on a cord. He is an arresting figure with eyes of steel set in finely drawn, severely lined features. He is in deadly earnest, and his references to "Pakistan or Perish", the slogan of the League, makes my adjective even more appropriate. His inner excitement becomes concentrated in a smile compounded of implacability and charm. He is a sword of Islam resting in a secular scabbard.

Like both Gandhi and Nehru he is a lawyer, and again like them he has resided in England. It is stated he was desirous at one time of being a British parliamentary candidate and that he joined the Fabian Society. Political and other strains have left their visible marks now that he is the Qaid-i-Azam ("Great Leader") of the Moslem League. We met other Moslem Leaguers, but one thinks of Jinnah and the Moslem League as synonymous. Undoubtedly he stands out pre-eminently as the League spokesman. He is in a far different mental world and category than any other Indian public man, and appears to be conscious of the fact.

PAKISTAN

We twice talked as a group with Jinnah in his garden. He and his handsome sister greeted us and led us through the house on to the lawn, where we seated ourselves in a circle around him. In the distance pressmen and photographers patiently waited, and when the interview concluded, they swarmed around us, the Moslems eagerly searching for a sign that we had been impressed or some hint of our acceptance of their ardent demand. The military and economic disadvantages were stressed during the discussion, but the Moslem Leader was not moved by this. "We are different people, but want to live in peace. Let us build up our own society and the Hindus theirs in separate areas, and let us do so without conflict. As to military and economic difficulties—well, give us the chance and we will show you how we can successfully deal with them. Grant Pakistan, and we shall demonstrate our capacity". Such was the essence of his reiterated retorts.

Jinnah is completely sincere. If he be described as a fanatic his is not necessarily a disparagement, for such could also be applied to Congress leaders. A fanatic focusses his enthusiasm so that it becomes concentrated conviction. He is the incarnation of one idea. But the idea can be fertile once it has succeeded. Therefore Moslem Leaguers are in earnest when they believe that Pakistan is the inviolable prelude to their communal well-being and prosperity.

(In the next instalment, which will appear in tomorrow's issue of this journal, Mr. Sorensen tells of meeting Pandit Nehru at a great pilgrimage gathering at Allahabad and also of his meeting with Abdul Ghaffar Khan in a Khyber Pass village).

COURT CAUSERIE

BY NESTOR

The Lad Report

The Government of Bombay have at last published the long-awaited report of Mr. P. M. Lad, a District and Sessions Judge who was deputed with this work, on the proposals to establish a city civil court and a sessions court for the city of Bombay. The report which runs into a booklet of 41 printed pages does give us some interesting statistics. These statistics, however, fail to convince us of the necessity of interposing another court between the court of Small Causes and the High Court. The main ground for the creation of a city civil court seems to be "to save.....judicial power and at the same time to give relief to suitors from the heavy burden of costs." If a sufficient number of High Court judges is maintained, no question of saving the judicial power of the High Court seriously arises. The only panacea which is sought to be healed by the proposal for the establishment of a city civil court is the heavy burden of costs which litigation in the High Court entails. In our opinion this problem can be solved by cheapening justice within the High Court itself without the necessity of creating a separate court.

While the alternative of investing the Court of Small Causes with the jurisdiction of the proposed City Civil Court has been considered by Mr. Lad in his report, the further alternative of abolishing the Dual System and the two-counsel system within the High Court itself, does not seem to have been dealt with by Mr. Lad at all which while cheapening justice for the poor litigant, would at the same time, preserve for the poor litigant the advantage of having his case tried by a judge of the calibre of a High Court judge. With the creation of a City Civil Court with jurisdiction upto Rs. 10,000 or even Rs. 15,000 as suggested by Mr. Lad, the Dual System in the High Court which will be starved of all work must, in course of time, die a natural death, and the supposed advantage of leaving the Dual System intact in the High Court for bigger litigation is, therefore, illusory. Moreover, under the rules recently framed by the High Court with regard to the qualification of costs in matters below Rs. 5,000 and under the lumpsum costs which have always been awarded in short causes and summary suits, it has been admitted by Mr. Lad that "we would be justified in saying that save in big money claims well in excess of Rs. 10,000 the total costs to the litigant in realising his claim by a summary suit would not be materially, different under the two systems prevailant in Bombay and the mofussil particularly when it is remembered that in the proposed City Civil Court, as Mr. Lad himself points out, suits below Rs. 10,000 in value will form about 70% of the present total regular litigation on the Original Side".

While we realize the weight of Mr. Lad's contention that "by force of habit Small Cause Court Judges naturally get specialized in the Summary procedure; and the more accustomed they are to that procedure the more difficult would they find it to switch off readily to the regular and elaborate procedure which commercial and other suits in Bombay involving important questions of fact and law demand", we see no objection to an extension of their pecuniary jurisdiction to Rs. 3,000 as suggested by the judges of our High Court, or even to Rs. 5,000. As far as economy and additional revenue to the State by means of Court-fees are concerned, in our opinion it is an extremely short-sighted principle to sacrifice efficiency in the administration of justice to economy.

At any rate, Mr. Lad concedes that it is possible to have an Original Side of a High Court which is governed by the Court Fees Act as in Rangoon. The fact that all over the country suits are decided by Sub-Judges (or Civil Judges as they are now called in Bombay) is no criterion for a city of the commercial importance of Bombay, and the opinion of Mr. Lad that the work of these Sub-Judges has received due praise is amusing, indeed, to any Bombay litigant who has had the misfortune of having his case tried by them. In conclusion, we agree with Mr. Lad that it would be "advantageous to locate the Court in the High Court Building itself or its Annex" and that this would cause no hardship to the litigant since for all important business, residents even of Greater Bombay are accustomed to come to the Fort area. We join with Mr. Lad in the fervent hope that by close proximity the new City Civil Court will imbibe those high traditions of justice which the High Court has always maintained.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

MADRAS, July 22 (API).—The President of the Non-Gazetted Government Officers' Association has made a request to Government that in commemoration of India's Independence all Government employees might be granted two months bonus and two holidays. He has instructed all district and taluk branches to celebrate the Independence day on August 15 in a fitting manner.

* * *

Greeting India's Tri-colour, Syed Md. Saadullah, deputy leader of the Muslim League Party in the C. A., said that the Flag symbolised the fruition of the fulfilment of India's struggle for freedom.

Hullo, hullo! What's that?
Meanwhile, Hear, Hear.

* * *

Speaking in the Constituent Assembly, Jawaharlal recalled that the last war was fought for freedom and democracy and the rest and it ended in the triumph of those "who stood, or said they stood for freedom and democracy."

"Or said." Jawaharlal has said it.

* * *

A Dutch clergyman, A. W. Visser Tihooft, Secretary-General of the World Council of Churches is reported to have spoken at Oslo, criticising his own country for the events in Indonesia and adding, "I deeply feel the burden of guilt resting on my country for the events which take place at the very time we meet together."

Evidently the reverend gentleman is not only a Dutch national but also a man of God.

* * *

It is now revealed that Dr. Sutan Shariar's secret flight from Sumatra was undertaken in an Indian Dakota which was piloted by Mr. Patnaik an Orissa M.L.A.

We expect a warrant issued by the Police Chief—Beel or Van Mook?—for the arrest of Mr. Patnaik.

* * *

The Associated Press of America states that about 7,000 Dutch marines now fighting in Java were trained and equipped at Camp Lejenne in north Carolina, U.S.A. during the summer of 1945.

We only hope the profound concern of the United States over the fighting in Indonesia is not that of the Coach.

* * *

"Today we read in the papers of an attack by an Imperialist Power on a friendly country in South-East Asia". —Jawaharlal.

He must apologise unless he wants to be reported to the Security Council or rather to the U.S.A. and Britain.

* * *

The United States has warned the Balkan States that any refusal to co-operate with the proposed border watch commission might bring punitive action by the United Nations Security Council.

Beelesque "police measures?" If so, they had better beware.

BRITAIN SWITCHING STRATEGIC BASES TO EAST AFRICA

America And Russia Will Inherit Her Influence In Muslim World

LONDON, July 23 (APA): Authoritative Whitehall informants reported today that British plans to move the empire's military and supply headquarters from the Mid-East to East Africa would enter their "fulfilment phase" next year.

Blueprints for the establishment and location of certain army, air force and naval installations were awaiting the approval of the British Army Council and the Imperial General Staff, they declared.

Final decisions in this connection were expected soon after Field Marshal Lord Montgomery visits the East African colony of Kenya next December.

The informants said that a timetable for the gradual transfer of the empire's strategic nerve centre from points at present east and west of Suez, southwards to Kenya and its neighbouring territories would probably be worked out after Montgomery's visit.

The Whitehall informants emphasised that the whole process of transferring Britain's bases in Egypt was certain to be "gradual".

Its execution might, however, be speeded up by "certain contingencies".

These included: 1. If the United Nations backed Egypt's demand for the immediate evacuation of all British troops from her territory.

2. If the United Nations decided—and Britain accepted such a ruling—that her mandate over Palestine should be ended.

The southward switch of Britain's Mid-Eastern bases not only would revise a fifty-year-old policy of Imperial Defence, but would also transform East Africa into the strategic fulcrum of the Commonwealth.

The informants, repeating past interpretations of the move, said it would imply: Defence of the Suez and the Mediterranean would tend to become a responsibility of the United States, even though Britain would continue sharing the commitment as a whole.

The United States and Russia in the long run would inherit this country's waning influence in the Muslim world sprawling from Morocco and the Black Sea.

The component states of a partitioned India, by virtue of their newly-won independence, were likely to affect conceptions of Middle and Far Eastern grand strategy at present held by each of the Big Three Powers —whether they concluded military alliances with Britain or with any other single or group of countries.

ALBANIA TO CONTEST BR. CASE

LONDON, July 23 (Reuter): The Albanian Government has decided to contest the British case before the International Court of Justice at the Hague over the mining of the destroyers "Saumarez" and "Volage" in the Corfu Channel last October, it was authoritatively learned today.

Albania, however, appointed an agent to state her case at the Hague a few days after the time limit had already expired. It is, therefore, still for the International Court to decide whether to accept the Albanian appointment.

Britain made her appointment within the time-limit, and thus has her legal right to claim a decision in her favour by default. It is not yet known whether she intends to exercise this right.

TRAIN OVERCROWDING TRAGEDY IN HAMBURG

HAMBURG, July 23, (Reuter): Eleven Germans were killed and 12 were injured when the open door of a passing goods train swept them off the running boards of an overcrowded passenger train in the suburbs of Hamburg early today.

The line was blocked for two hours while doctors attended the injured.

Red Warlis' Chief Surrenders

(From Our Correspondent.)

DAHANU, July 23.

Kanha Dhulsada, prominent Warli worker who was local chief of Communists and was wanted by police for a long time and for whose arrest the Government had announced a reward of Rs. 1,000 surrendered himself it is reported, at Tuana yesterday. He was recently elected as Vice-President Maharashtra Kisan Parishad. A number of cases are pending against him in Dahanu Taluka.

48,000 Houses Flooded In Japan

TOKYO, July 23, (Reuter): Torrential rains striking Japan over the week-end killed 39 people, injured hundreds of others and made thousands homeless, delayed despatches reaching here today reported.

It was estimated that 48,000 homes were flooded.

The south eastern part of Wakayama, a prefecture near Osaka, on the coast of central Japan, was badly hit, 22 people losing their lives.

NAVJIVAN PRESS GETS Rs. 55,000 DAMAGES

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 23.

Bombay Government has agreed to pay compensation of Rs. 55,000 instead of 57,000 in connection with the damage done to Navjivan Press when taken possession of in 1942 by the former Government. The Collector has informed Mr. Jivanji Desa Manager, Navjivan Press accordingly.

The suit filed against Government for damages of Rs. 57,000 will now be withdrawn.

In Palestine

TERRORISTS COMBINE

Launch Country—Wide Offensive

JERUSALEM, July 23 (A.P.A.): The new joint offensive by terrorists swept on throughout the Holy Land to-day, causing serious injuries to one British officer and five soldiers and slightly wounding five other soldiers.

A British ship, the "Empire Lifeguard", used to transport visaless Jews from Haifa to Cyprus, returning with immigrants holding certificates, was sunk in Haifa Bay with a 63-foot hole in the hull from an internal blast.

All 261 refugees on board who were being legally repatriated to the port from which they were transhipped as illegal immigrants months ago were safely disembarked, it was officially stated.

Electrically detonated mines blasted two army lorries on the highway between Rehovoth and Rishon le Zion injuring one officer and one private seriously and five others slightly, the army announced.

Earlier to-day, a mine blew an army jeep from the road into a valley on Haifa's Mount Carmel causing serious injuries to three soldiers.

It is believed that acts of terrorism to-day, the ninth day of a new wave of violence in the Holy Land, were the combined efforts of the Haganah, the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang, striking on a common front for the first time for nearly 18 months.

BECAUSE THEY DID NOT VOTE FOR PAKISTAN!

PESHAWAR, July 23, (UPI): According to a report received here to-day some Mians of Adazai village in Peshawar District prevented their tenents from entering the fields. The reason is alleged to be that the tenants had not voted for Pakistan. In the course of a quarrel that ensued a bullock was injured.

Dr. Khan Saheb, the Premier, accompanied by the I. S. P., Charsadda, reached the place and brought the situation under control.

"Pakistan Should Not Keep Discontented People"

Akali Leaders Demand 85 Per Cent Sikhs To Be Included In India

NEW DELHI, July 23 (API): Giani Kartar Singh, M.L.A. (Punjab), President of the Shiromani Akali Dal, and Sardar Ujjal Singh, M.L.A. (Punjab), speaking at a Press Conference today expressed the hope that justice would be done to the Sikhs by the Boundary Commission.

The boundary line, they said, should be so drawn that the maximum proportion of the Sikhs, their important shrines and property should be included in the East Punjab. "It is no benefit to the Pakistan state to keep a discontented and disgruntled people in their territories. It will be conducive to the peace of the country if the boundaries are so demarcated that an exchange of population and property is made possible and encouraged by both states.

Sardar Ujjal Singh explained that on the national division the population of East Punjab would be one crore fifteen lakhs and that of West Punjab one crore seventy lakhs while under the scheme placed by the Sikhs before the Boundary Commission the population would be: East Punjab about one crore ninety lakhs and West Punjab about one crore.

The Sikh leaders wanted that 85 per cent of the Sikh population should be brought within the Indian border. "The Commission should give us the major shrine of Nankana Sahib, a fair share in the canal colonies and waste lands and a fair share in the river water. In no case should our share be less than 44 per cent of the area of the Punjab, although to be fair the per centage should be between 46 and 47 per cent".

The Shiromani Akali Dal is organising a Conference at Nankana Sahib, on July 27.

NO TRUCK WITH PAKISTAN REDS

LAHORE, July 23, (A.P.I.): Comrade P. C. Joshi, General Secretary, Communist Party of India,, has issued the folowing:

"Communist Party, of India has nothing to do with the so-called Communist Party of Pakistan started by Teja Singh Swatantra".

R

Acceptance of declaration forms, in respect of those persons whose ration cards are registered at ration shops in 'A, B, C, D, E (East) and F (South) Wards of the City, has commenced from July 20, 1947.

Those persons whose ration cards are registered at ration shops in E (West), F (North), G (South) and G (North) Wards of the City and also those persons whose ration cards are registered at ration shops in Suburbs (B.B.C.I. and G.I.P. both) must tender their declaration forms from Sunday, July 27, 1947.

Get the declaration forms from your ration shops now and keep them ready duly filled in.

Please note:

Unless you tender the declaration forms duly filled in and have your foodgrains ration cards stamped you will not be able to draw your rations.

4564

Bombay Corporation's War On Typhoid

New Scheme To Improve Sanitation: Work To Start In Two Out Of Ten Districts

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Elimination of flies to diminish the possibilities of the spread of infection, provision of facilities for laboratory examination and the appointment of special Food Inspectors to examine and destroy unwholesome food are some of the measures that will be put into force by the Bombay Municipality to combat typhoid in the city. A scheme to this effect was before the Standing Committee of the Corporation today.

Sanitary Measures

Destruction of the disease-carrying flies will engage the attention of the Municipality immediately and measures in this direction will consist of improvement in the present arrangements for the collection, removal and disposal of refuse so as to ensure their quick removal from the city, and regular treatment of the places which are likely to breed flies with disinfectants.

Conservancy services will be sought to be improved by increasing the centres of work to make conservancy services prompt, and by having better equipment for sweeping and collecting refuse as also by improved and up-to-date transport — both bullock and mechanical.

The scheme will be restricted to two of the ten Municipal Districts for the present and is estimated to cost Rs. 28,480.

WATER SITUATION

A statement submitted to the Standing Committee by the Municipal Commissioner showed that on July 19 the Tansa lake had 16.723 million gallons as against 7.104 million gallons at the beginning of the week. This was due to the heavy rainfall recorded during the week in the Tansa catchment area, which was 16.36 inches making the total from April 34.46 inches.

Heavy rainfall in the catchment area brought the record for Vehar Lake since April 1 to 34.60 inches.

SKELETONS—IN U. SAW'S CUPBOARD?

RANGOON, July 23 (APA): Mine detectors are to be used by the Burma police in an intensive search for arms believed to have been buried underground by political organisations, it was stated officially today.

Official sources said that a search with mine detectors on the estate of U Saw, the Myochit leader who with 19 of his followers was arrested on Saturday, disclosed automatic weapons buried on the premises. Two skeletons dug up near the entrance gates have been sent to the medical authorities for determining the possible circumstances of their death, the sources said.

Armed Man Arrested In U. S. Senate

WASHINGTON, July 23, (UPA): An unidentified man said to be carrying a gun was seized by the Capitol Police on the Senate side of the Capitol today soon after President Truman visited the Chambers.

James Maloney, Chief of the Secret Service, said he understood the man with the gun in his possession was picked up in the Senate washroom.

DUTCH PINCERS ON JOGJAKARTA

(Continued From Page 1)

express any view as to the quickest and best way of bringing this conflict to an end".

REGRETS DUTCH DECISION TO RESORT TO ARMS

After giving an account of British efforts over a long period to avoid the breakdown of negotiations between the Netherlands and Indonesian Governments, Mr. Bevin said: "I have learnt of the decision of the Netherlands Government—to resort to arms—with the keenest regret".

Replying to questions, Mr. Bevin said he was giving very careful consideration to the question of referring the matter to the United Nations.

"Obviously, I do not rule it out, but I have to be guided by experience". Reference of several questions to the Security Council recently did not bring a full and peaceful solution, he declared.

"What the British Government are determining to do is to try to use their good offices to bring this to a final solution at the earliest possible moment", he said.

NOT DISPOSED TO MAKE THREATS NO USE SEEING SHAHRIAR

Mr. Thomas Driberg (Labour) asked if Mr. Bevin would see Dr. Shahriar, former Indonesian Premier, if he should come to Britain. He also asked for an assurance", now that war has actually begun", that Britain would not provide any more arms or equipment to the Dutch or train Dutch troops on Britis' soil.

Mr. Bevin replied:—"I do not feel disposed to make threats of any kind. Dr. Shahriar is not now the Prime Minister and therefore I cannot see any useful purpose in seeing him"

INDIA GOVT'S NOTE REACHES H.M.G.

LONDON, July 23, (Reuter): The British Government has today received a communication from the Indian Government on the situation in Indonesia, it was officially stated.

The Indian Government, it is understood, expressed grave concern over the resumption of hostilities in Indonesia and asked Britain to make every effort to bring them to an end and to secure a renewal of negotiations between the Netherlands and Indonesian Governments.

A similar communication has been sent to the United States, it was added.

HOOLIGANS HOLD UP TRAIN

LAHORE, July 23 (A.P.I.): Eight persons were killed and over a dozen injured in an outrage which followed the hold up of a train early this morning near Maghulpura railway station.

One person was waylaid and killed this afternoon near the Salvage Depot in the Lahore Cantonment. The alleged assailants who robbed the deceased of a sum of Rs. 1,000 were challenged by the Assistant Sub-Inspector, Allah Baksh of the Cantonment Police Station, and taken into custody at the point of a revolver.

One person opened fire on a member of another community this evening near an Ice Factory in Tibbi Police Station. The bullet missed the aim and hit another person, who was seriously injured.

One person was found dead in a pool of blood on Ravi Road this evening. Another person was assaulted in a Bazar in the afternoon. The victim was taken to hospital in a serious condition.

MORE CASES OF ARSON

There were six more cases of arson reported upto 5-30 p.m. One house was set on fire in the Wanwali Gali Two cases of fire-raising occurred in Sathan Mohalla. One case of arson took place in Katta Sehgal.

A house was set ablaze in Chaumala Sahib. The house belonged to an advocate who was stabbed in the afternoon in the main bazar inside Bhatti Gate.

One person was fatally stabbed in Tibbi Gali in the afternoon.

Cinema House Set Ablaze

Towards the evening a Cinema House was set ablaze outside Bhati Gate. Three Corporation fire engines are still engaged in fighting the flames at 9 p.m.

Troops and police have cordoned off the two neighbouring villages of Fatehgarh and Tajpura and extensive searches are being carried out.

Two incidents of bomb throwing and three cases of arson took place in the course of the night in different sectors of the city.

Two bombs, causing no damage, were thrown in a place of worship in Masti police division area late last night. The police had already left the place before the explosions occurred.

Another ineffective explosion took place in a place of worship in Kucha Zananian inside Bhati Gate.

A shop was set on fire in Dabbi Bazaar late last night. Another case of arson took place on Abbott road near a hospital where a house was destroyed. A case of fire-raising also took place near Bradlauh hall where a house was gutted.

IN AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, July 23 (A.P.I.): Except for a stabbing incident in Katra Begian the city continued to be peaceful upto 5 p.m. to-day.

Both the victims of yesterday's stabbing incidents succumbed to their injuries in the hospital. In view of this morning's incident between Moghalpura and Harbanspura, the railway authorities have notified that the situation is perfectly under control and adequate police precautions have been taken to safeguard all train journeys.

TWO MURDERED ON GRAND TRUNK ROAD

There was a loud explosion on Hukam Singh Road in Civil Lines this afternoon resulting in slight injuries to one person. The police have arrested the injured man on suspicion.

At about 5-30 p.m. a revolver shot was fired outside Lohgarh Gate by a miscreant but none was injured. Four persons have been detained by the police in this connection.

Two persons are reported to have been murdered on Grand Trunk Road. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

Four persons were murdered in a faction fight near Jandoke Railway Station beyond Taran Tara this morning. No communal significance is attached to this incident.

A penalty of Rs. 5,000 has been imposed on the residents of Chowk Pasian area for the murder of a person yesterday.

TWO INCIDENTS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 23 (A. P. I.): A Bengal Government Press Note issued at 9 p.m. to-night on the situation in Calcutta and Howrah states:—

"Reports of two incidents causing injuries to two persons were received to-day upto 9 p.m.

Amherst Street Police Station reported a case of bomb-throwing. A stray assault occurred in Muchipara area leading to the arrest of two persons.

Howrah reported a case of shooting by miscreants. This occurred in Bandra Police Station area. The victim is reported to have sustained serious injuries.

BOMB THROWN AT NEWSPAPER OFFICE

Last night a bomb was hurled at a newspaper office in Taltalla Police Station area, but no one was injured and no damage was done.

A number of persons were immediately arrested from the adjoining houses.

Five corpses were recovered from Bowbazar and Entally Police Station areas to-day.

TWO KILLED IN NELLORE VILLAGE

MADRAS, July 23, (A. P.I.): Two persons are reported to have been killed and one injured in communal trouble in Kandukur (Nellore district.)

JOURNALIST KIDNAPPED

Incident In Soviet Zone Of Austria

VIENNA, July 23, (Reuter): A Rumanian journalist, M. George Nenisor, nephew of the late Nicolate Titulescu, a former Rumanian Foreign Minister, was reported here today to have been kidnapped by men described as foreign secret police agents in Central Vienna yesterday morning.

Nenisor was stated to have feared for some time that he would be kidnapped by Rumanian Government's agents and had been trying to escape to France. A ban on all Austrians leaving the Soviet Zone of Austria, without a special stamp on their documents, made this impossible.

Uneasiness is spreading among political refugees living in Vienna, who feel that all ways of escape have been cut off and they are being hunted down by agents of their political enemies.

DON'T MAKE MONEY OUT OF SALT

Mahatma's Warning Against Reimposition Of Tax

NEW DELHI, July 23 (API): Addressing the post-prayer meeting today Mahatma Gandhi declared that it was a shame that the business community and petty traders tried to make money out of salt. If they would overcome the temptation of making profit, they would be able to supply it to the public at a nominal price. But selfishness and corruption were rampant in the land. It was possible he added, that the Government of the Union of India or of Pakistan might reimpose the salt tax. It would be a sad shameful thing if that happened.

He blamed also the people for their laziness. They could easily manufacture salt for their own requirements. The poor were free to do so from the time of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Before the prayers started someone passed a note to Mahatma Gandhi. In it the writer had asked him whether he had seen God face to face. Answering the question after prayers Mahatma Gandhi said that he had not seen God face to face. But he had an undying faith in the existence of God.

He compared Nirvana to Ram Rajya or the kingdom of heaven on earth. The dream of Ram Rajya was far from realisation. The withdrawal of British power did not mean Ram Rajya. How could it happen when they had all long been nursing violence in their hearts under the garb of non-violence?

WEDEMEYER MEETS CHIANG

NANKING, July 23, (Reuter): Lieut-General Albert Wedemeyer, President Truman's special envoy to China, whose arrival here yesterday has stimulated hopes of "Marshall Aid" for China, began his "fact-finding" mission today with half an hour's talk with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, President of the Chinese Republic.

WINDING UP OF CHAMBER OF PRINCES ORGANISATION

Standing Committee Meets At Delhi

NEW DELHI, July 22, (API): A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes was held here this morning under the Presidentship of the Maharaja of Patila. Amongst those present were the rulers of Bikaner, Gwalior, Dholpur, Rewa, Nabha, Bundi, Tehri-Garhwal, Dungarpur, Khairagarh and Malhar.

The main item on the agenda was the report of the Committee appointed to make proposals for winding up of the Chamber Organisation which will cease to function with the lapse of paramountcy on August 15.

The Maharaja of Patiala as Chancellor reviewed the events since the last meeting of the Standing Committee and laid before them the broad principles recommended by the States' Military Experts Committee, which met in Delhi yesterday regarding the future relationship between the Indian states forces and the Indian army.

It is understood, the representatives of the States would meet the Representatives of the Defence Department for an exchange of views on important questions arising out of the maintenance of the Indian States forces.

Other items reviewed by His Highness included the functions and scope of the newly created States Department and the negotiation of standstill agreements which are to come up for discussion at the Conference to be inaugurated on the 25th July by Lord Mountbatten.

The Committee will meet again on Wednesday.

Forty Princes Confer In Delhi

NEW DELHI, July 23. (API): Over forty Princes have already assembled in Delhi to participate in the Rulers' Conference called by Viceroy Lord Mountbatten for July 25. They met in groups today to discuss the question of the States' accession to the Indian Federation.

An instrument of accession which would enable the States to join the Federation in respect of the three subjects of Defence, Communications and Foreign Relations is being prepared and is expected to be ready tomorrow.

Several of the Princes now in Delhi will, it is learnt, meet Sardar Patel, Member in charge of the States Department, tomorrow.

Jind Arrests

PATIALA, July 23, (API): According to a report received here Mr. Kailash Bahrgawa, President of the Punjab States Students' Congress and ten others were arrested at Sangrur (Jind State) under section four of the Jind State Public Safety Ordinance.

"DIVISION OF TRADE BETWEEN FLAGS DANGEROUS FOR ENGLAND"

British Shipping Interests Rejoinder To Walchand Hirachand's Demands

LONDON, July 22. (Reuter): The P. and O. Shipping Company tonight issued a long statement in reply to the statement of Mr. Walchand Hirachand on the Indo-British Shipping Conference.

Dealing with Mr. Walchand Hirachand's remarks that "the British delegations questioning of the credentials of the Indian Government-sponsored delegation was considered unusual, if not insulting, and that the policy of negotiations had failed," the P. and O. Company statement said: "The British shipowners who met the Indian delegation hoped and expected that negotiations would take place on a business footing and it seemed to them natural to enquire at the outset whom precisely the Indian delegation represented and the extent of their authority.

"The answer given — that the delegation represented 'Indian shipping as a whole' but not individual companies — made it impossible for any useful negotiations to take place.

At one point in the discussions the Indian delegation made reference to 19 companies whom they collectively represented, but the identity of these companies was never discussed.

The attitude of the British shipowners was clearly put forward in the opening statements made by the Chairman at the two meetings.

The Chairman opened the first meeting by saying: "If these discussions are to bear fruit, it is essential that we should try to keep them to practical matters. We on this side are aware of Indian aspirations; on your side you are no doubt aware of this country's difficult economic position which requires us to maintain maximum exports, including our shipping services. While, therefore, I hope we can each appreciate the others point of view, we are bound to look at these broad problems from different angles and a general debate is not, therefore, likely to lead to any useful conclusion.

"Our object here is to see whether we can agree upon any concrete proposals which may lead in the direction you want.

"On the United Kingdom side we have direct representatives of all the British liner companies who regularly trade with India. There are of course foreign owners (Americans and continentals) who also engage in these trades, but it was thought that initially it would be better for these matters to be discussed with British owners. Foreign owners can be brought into the discussions—and will need to be brought in—at a later stage when we come to examine the position on particular routes in which they are concerned.

"You have come all the way from India, and naturally it would not have been convenient or possible for all those who are anxious to develop shipping services in your country or even those who are now shipowners to send direct representatives.

DEGREE OF AUTHORITY

"As a result you have come as a 'representative delegation' nominated, we understand, by the Government of India. If our discussions are to lead anywhere it is important that we on this side should clearly understand just what is the nature and extent of the delegates' authority you have brought with you. We know that you are individually associated with certain undertakings and we assume can speak with full authority for them. We have been informed by the Ministry of Transport that you will also speak for others. But you will appreciate that in practical commercial negotiations, it would be advisable from the start to be clear on whose behalf the parties are speaking and with what degree of authority. May we know what companies have given authority to the delegation and whether any decisions we may be able to reach will require to be referred back to them—or where exactly we stand in this repect?"

At the second meeting the Chairman said: "Since our last meeting, we on this side have given careful thought to the observations of your delegates and we cannot help feeling that the difficulty into which we got on Wednesday was largely due to a misunderstanding of our point of view. May I try briefly to put our position again?

"When the British Government were approached by the Government of India to see what they could do to help in the development of Indian Mercantile Marine they suggested that the right course was for Indian owners to make contact with the British owners concerned in order to see how far new and expanded Indian services could be established by friendly co-operation. So far as we are concerned that is the background of this meeting.

"We came here ready to consider sympathetically any concrete proposals. We obviously cannot commit ourselves in advance to accept any particular proposal until we have seen it, still less can we commit foreign owners who are not represented here, but we have come with a genuine appreciation of your desire to enlarge the activities of Indian shipping and having regard to the influence in the various conferences concerned of the British shipowners represented here there would be, I believe, good reason to expect that proposals which went forward with the blessing of this meeting would meet with a fair wind.

"We find, however, that you have not come to put forward any such proposals but that you wish us to agree in principle to the recommendations of the shipping policy Sub-Committee now endorsed by our Government. That, quite frankly, we cannot do.

PRINCIPLE OF AGREEMENT

"The main point is that we view shipping as a business in which everything is entitled to engage and one in which the share of any country is determined solely by the service which the shipowners of that country can offer. Consequently we cannot in principle—because this is a matter of principle to us—agree to any carving up of seaborne carrying trade into specific, prearranged, rigid shares. This principle goes far beyond our relations with Indian owners. We take up precisely the same position 'vis-a-bis' United States owners whose Government has also from time to time set a target for its owners.

"To accept the principle of formal division of trade between flags would stultify the entire mercantile marine policy of this country, as of other countries who depend on the invisible export of shipping services.

"I would like to emphasise again that we are not slamming the door on any expansion of the Indian Mercantile Marine. One of your delegates spoke on Wednesday as though our attitude implied denial of the right of Indian owners to carry cargo to and from their own country, it does nothing of the kind. As I have said, we believe that everyone is entitled to participate in the business of shipping. We do not for one moment deny the right of Indians to build, to own and to operate ships.

"What we understand was that you were anxious to expand in such a way as to avoid unrestricted competition, and it was with this in view that we declared ourselves — and I repeat the declaration — as perfectly ready to discuss with any Indian owner any concrete proposal to work in conference with us and so expand the activities of Indian shipping if that is the way in which Indian owners wish to expand.

"It seems to me it would be a great pity if today, which is indeed an historic day in the history of India and Britain, we should break up without any useful progress having been made in the direction in which you are anxious to move. May I ask you, Mr. Walchand, to communicate with your Government, if you feel you are bound by their directive and to ask them whether they will face the position that we British shipowners cannot accept in principle the validity of your aspirations and authorise you to proceed on the lines we suggest, so that we can examine concrete proposals and I hope enable you to return to India with satisfactory arrangements for the immediate development of Indian shipping services".

"This is the offer the British shipowners made which the Indian delegation felt themselves unable to accept".

DEADLOCK IN TALKS

LONDON, July 23, (Reuter): A deadlock has been reached for the moment in the Anglo-Indian Shipping Conference. The British shipowners are maintaining their decision that the conference can "be reopened only if the Indian Delegation obtains the authority of the Government of India to resume on a practical basis."

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, leader of the Indian Delegation, told Reuter today that the statement issued yesterday by the British shipowners did not answer points raised by his Delegation. He said, "the British shipowners did not want to discuss with the Indian Shipping Delegation as such. They preferred individual companies to come to them. We have come here on the instructions of the Government of India as an Indian Shipping Delegation, and not as representatives of individual companies. We have cabled to the Government of India and now await the reply".

CONFERENCE CAN BE REOPENED

Sir George Campbell, Managing Director of the P. and O. and one of the shipowners concerned with the conference, said today "If the Indian Delegation communicates with the Government of India and gets authority to resume on the practical basis the British shipowners have put before the conference, there is no doubt that discussions can be reopened".

It is stated authoritatively that the members of the Indian Delegation are not returning to India at the moment. All of them have individual business to transact which will necessitate their presence in London for some time to come.

D. F. Karaka

Off My Chest

Maharashtra is a fighting zone. It always has been. The pages of our history have been written on many a battleground in Maharashtra. The fight for political power in Western India is likely to be fought there too.

To-day, no one is aware of that conflict which is taking shape, but as sure as one sees the morning light after the dark of the night, that conflict is to be seen coming.

The battle with the British is over. That with the Muslims will be over too when Pakistan comes into being. What happens then to the pent-up emotions of the rest of us? Someone will have to bear the brunt of that restlessness and I fear it will have to be the Congress.

* * *

Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan told us in the "Standard" about the lifting of the ban on the Yuvraj of Morvi. He also said that it didn't seem likely that the Yuvraj would race. This wouldn't make sense if there was not also something more to all this. I feel that Mr. Talyarkhan should tell the whole story.

* * *

There is likely to be a General Amnesty on August 15th.

Thereafter, we expect the following news-items in the Indian Press.

August 16th: Communist Party H.Q. raided.

August 17th: Social workers in Warli areas arrested.

August 18th: Emergency Powers enforced.

August 19th: General round-up of suspicious characters.

* * *

We have a flag now. We are looking for an anthemn. I think the generous thing to do would be to play "God Save The King" just on August 15th to show the generosity of the Indian character. We have the substance. What matters now about the form?

Joint Electorate Favoured

NEW DELHI, July 23 (API.) It is understood that the sub-committee on minorities of the advisory committee of the Constituent Assembly has decided in favour of the principle of joint electorate.

Two out of the three Muslim League members on the committee opposed it while representatives of the Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Sikhs, Nationalist Muslims, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and other Scheduled caste members voted in favour of joint electorates.

"Sleeping" HAIRS that cause BALDNESS

Consulting Hair Specialist's Amazing Scientific Discovery

A young hair beneath the scalp, and the living root. Will the hair reach maturity? Or stunted for lack of nourishment will it fall out before its time? That way lies baldness. Yet the hair roots are extraordinarily vital and in many cases where the hair roots have fallen into a kind of sleeping sickness and have long remained inactive the restoration of normal growth has been brought about by scientific treatment.

HAIR growth begins beneath the scalp and continues on the scalp. If any considerable number of hairs fail to emerge on the surface of the scalp, a bald patch or general baldness arises. But the fact of baldness does not prove that the hair roots are dead. The hair roots, in fact, are amongst the most vital of all living structures. But the conditions for growth must exist, otherwise the hair root, though still living, remains dormant, like a seed in the packet. Plant that seed, nourish it suitably, then it will germinate and send forth a vigorous shoot above the surface of the earth. In like manner the dormant hair root responds to suitable treatment.

Mr. Arthur J. Pye, the Consulting Hair Specialist of Blackpool, reveals these and other facts about the hair in his highly interesting and instructive book entitled "How to End Hair and Scalp Troubles". Mr. Pye explains in his book the real causes of baldness, greyness and other hair and scalp disorders, and shows what amazing results are being obtained today by scientific treatment, specially prepared to suit the different types of hair trouble.

A copy of Mr. Pye's book and other literature, and particulars of the treatments supplied, may be obtained, free and without obligation, by readers who fill in and post the form below to Mr. Arthur J. Pye, 5, Queen Street, Blackpool, B. 90, England.

FILL IN & POST THIS FORM

To ARTHUR J. PYE,
5, Queen Street,
Blackpool B. 90 England

Please send me, free and without obligation, your book and other literature, and particulars of the treatments supplied for the different types of hair trouble.

NAME .....
(Block letters)

ADDRESS .....
(Block letters)

"Bombay Chronicle" 24/7/47.

EMERGENCY POWERS FOR GOVERNORS

(Continued From Page 1)

port to the Union President when a grave situation arose, his amendment suggested that the Governor might, if necessary, take immediate action to meet the situation and then report to the President of the Union. After all, the future Governors of Provinces were to be elected by the people on adult suffrage and if he could not be trusted with such emergency powers even for a short duration, then he would be reduced to a mere figurehead.

"UNDESIRABLE" PROCEDURE

Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru had also moved an amendment which said that in the event of an emergency, the Governor should report to the President who might take such action on the report as he considered necessary. Speaking on his amendment, Pandit Kunzru said that Mr. Munshi's amendment would practically reintroduce Section 93 of the Government of India Act 1935 in the future provincial constitution. The British Government had to provide for these special powers for Governors because they were afraid that the Indian Ministers would so use their power as to bring about deadlocks and make the maintenance of law and order impossible. But surely the future provincial constitution of free India could not proceed on the assumption that the Governor would continue to be the central figure.

Pandit Kunzru said that in the future, the Governors would not have absolute power over the Services as hitherto. How then was he to enforce his decisions in an emergency. Further, was it desirable to allow one man to sit in judgment over the collective views of the Ministry. However wise he might be and by whatever method he might be elected, Pandit Kunzru submitted that such a procedure would be highly undesirable.

The maintenance of law and order was very important and could be achieved by means other than this procedure. His amendment would serve the purpose. It would ensure that if the will of a Provincial Ministry was to be overruled, it would be overruled not by a single man, the Governor, but by the Union President and the Federal Government who would enjoy a more important position in the eyes of the public than a Provincial Ministry.

GOVERNOR—MAN ON THE SPOT

Mr. T. Prakasam, former Premier of Madras, opposed Mr. Kunzru's amendment and said speaking from his short experience as Premier of Madras, it was highly essential to vest the man on the spot with powers to meet emergencies. It was a matter of mere commonsense that when there was a grave danger of breach of peace, the man on the spot should have the power to deal with it immediately. He could no doubt report to the Centre too later. Pt. Kunzru's amendment merely asked that the Provincial Governor should report to the Union President and await orders from him. Such a course should not be adopted by the House. Whether it was a Provincial Governor, or a Ministry, or a Police Officer that was in authority, he should be in a position to deal with emergencies on the spot. Mr. Prakasam commended the foresight and wisdom of the leadership and the Committee which had drafted the Provincial Constitution report.

Mr. L. K. Maitra also opposed Pandit Kunzru's amendment. Pointing out that the future Governors would be the people's choice, he asked "why do you want them at all if you don't want them to work when they are called upon to do so in an emergency". He could understand, in the light of past experience, the argument in respect of abuse of powers by Governors. But the situation had changed and in future, the Governor would be called upon to exercise his special powers only on rare occasions. It had been said the Governor would have no aministrative control over the Services and therefore could not get his decision enforced. How then would the Union President enforce his decisions on the Services if he was asked to deal with the situation.

NEED FOR EMERGENCY POWERS

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, spoke strongly in favour of vesting Governors with powers to deal with emergencies. He had not intended to participate in the debate at all but Pandit Kunzru's amendment was such that everyone would oppose it. He shuddered to think what would happen if it was accepted. Supposing incidents like what happened in Burma the other day happened in a Province. The Prime Minister was murdered and five others were murdered. There was a situation which one did not know quite how to control. Under Pandit Kunzru's amendment, all that a Governor would do in such a situation was to send a telegram to the Union President and wait. Mr. Kher asked if the mover had considered the situation if the Governor not getting in touch with the Union President quickly in the event of a breakdown of communication? It was his experience recently in Bombay that they could not get in touch with the Governors even with all modern communications for over twenty hours. Experience had shown that in a country where those who were in power were likely to be influenced by party politics and intrigues, it was necessary to have somebody who would be above these intrigues and party politics. He 'wholeheartedly' opposed Pandit Kunzru's amendment.

Dr. P. K. Sen said the Governors should be men who would do the right thing at the right time and save the people from a breakdown of law and order. If such men could not be found, it would be necessary to consider whether some other method for the choice should not be thought of. It might be that there would be disagreements and disunity among the parties and the Governors should be in a position to act promptly on such occasions. Of course, there was no doubt this meant one-man rule for a short duration in an emergency but the man who would so rule would be the man elected by the people.

PANDIT PANT'S AMENDMENT

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Premier of the U.P. who had given notice of an amendment similar to Pandit Kunzru's said that while he was bound by the decision of the Party and had to support Mr. Munshi's amendment, he still felt that the amendment of which he had given notice was not unsound.

President: The House is not concerned with any decision of any party (cheers).

Pandit Pant: I am prepared to merge my own feeling in that of the bigger group but still I have to tender my explanation for the attitude I adopted.

Pandit Pant pointed out that under the scheme already approved by the House, the Governor would be kept aloof from the entire sphere of administration. To ask him to butt in at the most delicate moment when those in charge of the administration found themselves unequal to it would be to create chaos and to make confusion worse confounded.

What would be the position, Pandit Pant asked, if the Governor failed to convince the Ministry and the legislature and decided to override them all. "How can that poor man shoulder such a burden?"

Giving such powers to the Governor tended to impair the integrity of the service. It introduced an element which upset the psychological basis on which democracy stood.

To ask the Services to be prepared for some contingency which might never arise in which they would have to carry out the orders of somebody other than the Ministers, was fraught with many dangers. This question was considered at a very great length by the joint meetings of the Provincial Constitution Committee and the Union Constitution Committee and they accepted the view that the Governor should not be clothed with such authority as was now embodied in Mr Munshi's amendment.

Mr. Kher had asked what would happen if Ministers were assassinated. As long as he (Pandit Pant) was Prime Minister, he would not allow Ministers to be assassinated and if he felt he could not protect them, he would step aside and allow somebody else to be Prime Minister, (Laughter). Even if the Governor and Prime Minister were killed, there was the Legislature which could take all the necessary steps to safeguard peace and tranquillity.

NEITHER "FISH NOR FOWL"

Mr. Munshi's amendment, he was afraid, was neither fish nor fowl nor good red herring (laughter). But it had all the odour of rotten fish. "That is why we have to throw it out."

Alluding apparently to the party decision, Pandit Pant added, "I am not free to utter those words. You have to swallow that rotten fish but I am afraid it is rotten all the same."

He was afraid that the effect of Mr. Munshi's amendment would be that in a very delicate situation when the Ministry should have a free hand, the Ministry would be fettered with the result that a crisis would develop.

Mr. Hoosain Imam supported Pandit Kunzru's amendment and characterised Mr. Munshi's amendment as "ill-conceived, undemocratic and not based on sound logic." In every constitution he had looked through where the Ministry was responsible to the Legislature, there was no provision of this nature under which the Governor could take over the Government in his own hands. True, under the present constitution a Governor could take over the administration under Section 93 but these special powers were vested in him because he had to safeguard certain interests which were adverse to those of the Ministry and the people and Section 93 Government had been rightly hated throughout India by all sections of the people. He was afraid that Mr. Munshi's amendment might result in the establishment of autocratic rule. "If the President feels that in particular province a Ministry has come into power which is not acceptable to the Union, then that Ministry will not function and cannot function."

He agreed with Pandit Pant that if the Powers contemplated in the amendment were vested in the Governor, the prestige of the Ministry would be affected.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, supporting Mr. Munshi's amendment, said that there was no ground for the fear that a Governor might become an autocrat and "deal with Ministers as if they were chaprasis," because he could be impeached by the Legislature if he exceeded his powers. It was necessary to vest these powers in the Governor in the interests of stability. The Governor would hold office for five years while a Ministry, as the experience of France had shown, might remain in office only for three months, six months or one year. A situation might arise, if a number of small parties were returned to the Legislature and unstable Coalition Governments were in power, where the Prime Minister himself might have to request the Governor to invoke his reserve powers.

SARDAR PATEL'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that there were two points of view in regard to the Governor's special responsibilities. There was no doubt that an encroachment of this kind on the powers of the Ministry was bound to be resented and to create difficulties also. In a democratic constitution it did not fit in properly and, therefore, he could fully appreciate the force of the objection raised by Pandit Pant. On the other side, there were other Prime Ministers who had experience of working the constitution, and they felt that in the present conditions in the country it was a dangerous thing not to provide for an emergency of such a nature as was contemplated in Mr. Gupte's amendment.

IN CASE OF BREAKDOWN

If there was a complete breakdown of the machinery of law and order and if any such tragedy unfortunately occurred like the one in Burma recently or like some of the recent unfortunate events in some provinces in our own country, it would not be enough for a machinery in the province to report to the Centre but there should be something more effective so that the law and order machine would function without waiting for a moment. Otherwise, dangerous consequences were likely to follow.

These were two points of view and there was much to be said on either side. We would have to be guided by the collective wisdom of people who had experience and the weight of opinion as appeared from the debate, was in favour of having the provision contemplated in the amendment.

There was no occasion for introducing any heat in the matter. Both those who were in favour and those against the amendment had only one thing in their minds and that was what would be the good of the country. We had also to learn by experience. If we found by experience that difficulties were created by this provision, we could suitably amend it.

There was no reason to suspect that the President or Governor elected by adult franchise would intrigue against the Ministry or that the Services would be involved in the conflict between the Governor and the Ministry but even if any such unfortunate event took place, we were free to look into the matter again. We need not in future go to the British Parliament or any outside authority for improving the constitution. Therefore he proposed to accept Mr. Gupte's amendment as amended by Mr. Munshi's amendment.

Mr. Munshi's amendment was accepted and Pandit Kunzru's negatived.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

After disposing of the clause relating to special powers of Provincial Governors, the Constituent Assembly took up the clause relating to the election of the President of the Indian Union in the Union Constitution Report.

Mr. Channiah moved an amendment to the clause seeking to have the Presidents of the Union elected by rotation from Northern India and South India.

Mr. Shayamanandan Sahay, by an amendment, sought to entitle members of the Upper Houses in the Provinces also to vote in the Presidential election. Under the original clause these persons are not entitled to vote. Mr. Sahay said it would readily be conceded in principle that under an adult suffrage election, everyone would be entitled to vote for the Presidential election, including members of the Provincial Upper Houses. Why should they be excluded because the election was to be made by an electoral college? The Assembly had not, as yet, laid down the franchise which would govern elections to the Upper Chambers. When this was done, the rules could, if necessary, be so framed that the members would be not merely representatives of propertied classes but men of experience in different walks of life.

Mr. Gopikrishnan Vijayavargiya suggested that for election of the President, electors from Indian States should not include any nominated members or Jagirdars.

Mr. Chengalroy Reddi from Mysore also took up this point and by an amendment sought to restrict the electoral college for the Presidential election to only elected members.

So far as provinces were concerned, his amendment would leave the clause unchanged for the Provincial Assembly would consist entirely of elected members. But it would, at the same time, he pointed out, ensure that nominated members from Indian States legislatures would not vote in the election. It would be readily conceded that the constitution of State Legislatures would not be on uniform model. Various states would have various kinds of constitutions according to their stages of evolution.

He wanted to restrict the voting to elected members of such legislatures. The inclusion of this provision would, he urged, act as an incentive to the States to do away with nominated members.

DIRECT ELECTION SUGGESTED

Mr. Shibbanlal Saxena by an amendment sought to change the whole clause by urging that the President be elected directly by the people on the basis of adult suffrage. Such an election would, he said, act as a unifying force in the country because the electorate would feel that they had their supreme representative in the President. Even the Provincial Governors, he pointed out, were to be elected by adult suffrage. Why should this principle be given up in respect of the Union President. He was confident there would be no occasion for conflict between elected Prime Minister and an elected President for, essentially, they would both belong to the same party

STATES' CASE URGED

Mr. Chandrasekhariah (Mysore) moved two amendments. The first one urged that the Union President shall be alternately elected from the State and non-State units of the Union. Mr. Chandrasekhariah said it was obvious that constituted as they were, the Indian States, although they had population of over 90 millions, would never be able to put up a candidate for the Presidentship.

In common with the rest of the country, the Indian States too would be independent on August 15 But he did not wish they should remain aloof and isolated He wanted that they should join hands with the Indian Dominion now and with the Indian Union after the constitution came into force. For this purpose a certain amount of goodwill and accommodation was necessary. If his demand that the President should be alternately elected from State and non-State units was too bold, Mr Chandrasekhariah urged at least every third time the President should be elected from the Indian State units.

The second amendment which he moved urged that the President of the Union should, before taking up office, be enjoined to take an oath that he would preserve the constitution and protect it from any violation Such oath was a feature of the American and Irish constitution.

The House adjourned till tomorrow at this stage.

'LIBERATE THE VILLAGERS'

Kripalani's Advice To Congress Seva Dal Cadets

NEW DELHI, July 22. (API): Inaugurating the Congress Seva Dal refresher course which opened here today, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Congress President said that within three weeks from now India would attain Swaraj. As a sequel our slogan today is "we have won Delhi". But that is not the end of our struggle. Every villager in India should be made to feel that he has won Delhi and that Delhi would be his.

Acquainting the cadets attending the course of the task before them, the Congress President said that their job was to go to the villages and start new volunteer organizations where there were none and to strengthen the old ones which had already existed. He asked them to visit the villages from house to house and demand at least one man from each house to join the volunteer corps.

Today we were free, he said, because we refused to obey our British masters but obeyed our leaders. Congress was the only organisation of its kind which had made tremendous sacrifices". But today we are criticised by people who were busy in their own professions What sacrifices have they done? Except that they have voted for us. They criticise us that there is a black market on, but they themselves have been indulging in black marketting."

Cadets from all over India attended the Seva Dal course which is intended to introduce uniformity in the organisation of the Dal. After a week's training the cadets are expected to return to their respective units and train the unit on the basis of the fresh training they have received.

Frontier Ministry Won't Resign

Dr. Khan Saheb's Plea For Free General Election Supported

PESHAWAR, July 23. (U. P. I.): Premier, Dr. Khan Saheb's declaration that the Ministry would not resign unless general elections took place immediately in an absolutely free and fair atmosphere was subscribed to by the Frontier Revenue Minister Qazi Ataullah Shah yesterday.

Replying to a question at the press conference yesterday, Qazi Ataullah Shah declared that it would be unconstitutional on the part of the Governor either to suspend the constitution and enforce Section 93 or set up a minority ministry without dissolving the legislature. As long as the Government of India Act of 1935 remained in force, Qazi Ataullah contended, neither of the courses could be legally adopted.

Proceeding the Revenue Minister remarked that the only way open to the Governor was to order fresh elections after dissolving the present Assembly The fact that according to the referendum results the Frontier Province had become part of Pakistan did not alter the position of the Provincial Ministry. The Ministry still commanded the confidence of a great majority of the provincial legislators and it would not resign unless and until the legislature was dissolved.

Qazi Ataullah Shah at the outset strongly urged for general elections and for the institution of an impartial independent enquiry into the manner in which the referendum had been conducted wherein he claimed all their grave allegations could be substantiated.

Expressing his strong conviction that the referendum did not reflect the public opinion, Qazi Ataullah asked the Muslim Leaguers to agree to general elections when normal conditions were restored. He said that he failed to understand why the League Party fought shy to contest elections when they considered the referendum result to be the verdict of the people.

To a question the Revenue Minister replied that in his opinion culturally Hindus and Muslims of India would not differ so much from each other as Pathans from Punjabis.

A.P.I. adds:—

Referring to the statement of Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, leader of the Opposition, that no person or party will be allowed to intrigue with a Foreign Government, Qazi Attaullah said this statement was baseless and uncalled for. "By a Foreign Government he probably means the Afghan Government, which I will not call 'foreign' as it is an Islamic State and has something more in common with us than we have with the Punjab. I see nothing wrong in the attitude of the Afghan Government in pleading the frontier cause for self-determination", he added.

Frontier Leaders To Confer With Jinnah

NEW DELHI, July 22, (API): Khan Samin Jan Khan, President of the North West Frontier provincial Muslim league, and Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan, arrived by air today to meet Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Governor General-Designate of Pakistan to apprise him of the situation in the province and the recent developments there as a result of the decision of the Frontier in the referendum to join the Pakistan constituent Assembly.

Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, leader of the opposition in the Frontier assembly, Khan Abdul Habibullah Khan, secretary Frontier Muslim League Parliamentary Party and Khan Mohammed Ali Khan, Secretary Provincial Muslim league, are expected to arrive tomorrow to meet Mr. Jinnah in the same connection.

The deputation will meet Mr. Jinnah tomorrow.

Temporary Permits For Immigration To Burma

NEW DELHI, July 23, (API): Information has been received that the Government of Burma have issued instructions to their Immigration Officers at ports in India to issue temporary immigration entry permits (1) to a limited number of "bona fide" tourists and businessmen for not more than two months' stay in Burma and (2) to holders of departure and residence certificates for two months' stay in Burma after having satisfied themselves about the "bona fides" and identity of such persons, says a Press Note. These certificates will, however, be taken only as evidence and not as final or conclusive proof of the holders' right to stay in Burma and persons possessing them will be granted permits only for a two months' stay in Burma. Any person entering Burma on the strength of a temporary immigration permit will have to satisfy the Burmese Controller of Immigration of his genuine interests in Burma, if he desires to stay in that country beyond the period of two months.

PAKISTAN'S WIRELESS PROJECT

Direct Link Between Karachi And Basrah

KARACHI, July 23, (API): While a high-power wireless transmitter to link the capital of Pakistan with Dacca is likely to be installed by the Pakistan Government, another project is being worked out to maintain a direct link between Karachi and Basrah through Quetta by wireless communications, it is learnt in official circles here today.

It is explained that direct communication was not possible between Quetta and Teheran on account of technical workings and maintenance of line due to poor railway communications and other means of transport. Therefore for reliable and stable communications between Basrah and Karachi, it is proposed to have an alternate link between Quetta and Zaindan (Basrah) and the Persian Government would maintain their wireless connections between Zaindan and Teheran. One set would be installed in Quetta by Pakistan Government and Quetta will be Pakistan Government office for exchanging messages between Zaindan and Karachi.

The project is estimated to cost nearly two lakhs and would come in operation before the end of next year.

75 LAKHS FOR PAKISTAN GOVT. BUILDINGS

KARACHI, July 23, (OPI): "Seventy five lakhs of rupees is the estimated cost of buildings now under construction to accommodate the Pakistan Government in Karachi", was disclosed by Syed Ghulam Mustafa, the Executive Engineer in Karachi, who is in charge of construction of buildings for the Pakistan Government, to a representative of the Orient Press of India.

He further pointed out that 55 blocks and 6 military barracks are being constructed and converted into residential quarters. He was confident that by 31st July, besides all offices, will be able to complete houses for 1,3000 clerks, 300 peons and 200 superintendants, and by the end of August they will be able to construct houses for about 1,000 peons 1,800 clerks, 200 superintendents and 300 officers.

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EARLY RISE ATTRACTS RENEWED SELLING IN COTTON

Bullion Market Moves Within Narrow Range

Bombay, July 23

As anticipated moderate support from professional operators appeared to-day and the market was saved from a further drop. There was increased activity in Steel shares while Cotton Mill shares were steady in sympathy with steadiness in Steel shares. At the moment the market opinion is divided and those who expect lower [illegible] ing but others who are long are supporting the market.

Tata Steel Defds. opened to-day at Rs. 2145 and advanced at Rs. 2165 under moderate buying and covering but reacted at Rs. 2155 under some realising. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 415 and improved to Rs. 418 but steadied at Rs. 417. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1175 and improved at Rs. 1187 and steadied at Rs. 1185. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 670 and quietened at Rs. 667. Simplex shares opened at Rs. 362 and advanced at Rs. 368. Swadeshi shares opened at Rs. 660 and steadied at Rs. 662. Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 33 while Central Banks were done at Rs. 102.

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing 1182/8 Kohinoor 667 Swadeshi 663 Nagpur 339 Simplex 367 New Great 410 Gokak 347 Indore 633/12 Century 982/8 Colaba 260 I. Bleaching 160 Swan 370 Finlay 321 Morarji 587/8 Edward 720 Meyer 235 Apollo 4/8/6 I. U. Ordinary 16/14 I. U. Dfd. 3/3/6 Madhusudan 300 Podar 317/8 Katau 317/8.

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord. 416/8 Tata Steel Defd. 2150 Second 169.

CEMENT.

Associated Merger 176.

INDUSTRIES

Burma 520 Bellapur 279 Shivrajpur 42/8 Scindia 33/4 Construction 214 Tata Chemical 15/4 Tata Oil 73 Indian Iron 36/4 Bengal Steel 79/7.

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tram Ord. 124 Tata Hydro 185 Andhra 1640 Power 1770

MILLS (CASH).

Elphinstone 92 Phoenix 1225 India Manufacturing 3700 Kooria 290 Dawn 1602/4 David 155 New City 235 Minerva 211/14 Bradbury 618/12 Bharucha (Dfd.) 8 Bharat 55/4 Mysore 261/8 Madhavji 19 Model 205 Laxmi 1655 Vishnu 650 Western 3600 Standard 505 Sholapur 6125 Sassoon Cotton 19/2 Hindustan 4125 Tata 82/8 Ahmedabad Advance 465 Sassoon Silk 75/8 New Union 20/12 Shrinivas 400 Raja Bahadur 116/4 Berar 260 Victoria 425 Kohinoor Cpn. 72.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH).

Ahmedabad 157/8 (New) 122/8 Surat 243/12 New Prem. 171 Karachi 160 Ajmer 13 Amalgamated 20/4 Nagpur 56/8 Poona 205 Bombay Suburban 165/10 Bombay Suburban (New) Prem. 90.

BANK SHARES

Reserve 121/8 Imperial 2272/8 P. P. 567/8 Central X. R. 101 Coupon 22 India 239/8 Union 11/4 Baroda 173 Habib 169/8 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 80/8 Jaipur 59/8 Hindusten Com. 48 Mysore 390 Exchange (Ord) 53 Eastern 105

INSURANCE.

Oriental 5600 Empire 755 New India 81/8 Jupiter 31 Vulcan 16 Indian Merchantile 56/8 Universal Fire 18 British India General 23 Industrial Prudential 40 Neptune 13/6 New Great 27 All-India General 32/8.

RAILWAYS.

C. P. 109 Mymensing 113 Guaran-

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

Bombay, July 23.

MILLS

Apollo 4/7/6 4/9 4/7/6 4/9 4/8/6 Bharat 56 55/4 Bharucha Def 8 B. Dyeing 1180 70 90 85 1200 1192/8 95 82/8 C. India 337 35 41 39 42 39 E. Textile 725 20 E. Finlay 320 17 20 19 Gokak 348 47 49 46 50 48 51 50 51 46 48 47 I U Defd 3/3 3/3/6 3/3/3 3/4 3/3/6 I U Ord 16/15 16/13 17/1 16/14 Indore 632/8 30 37/8 32/8 33/12 Kohinoor 668 70 66 71 69 72 70 71 66 67 Madhusudan 300 Meyer 236/4 35 Model 205 Morarji 597/8 New City 235 New Great 410 12 11 12 9/8 11/8 10 Podar 350 47/8 Simplex 362 73 69/8 73 67 Swadeshi 660 57 64 61 63 66 68 63 Swan 370 Tata Mills 82/8 83 81/12 82/8

BANKS

Central 101/8 2 100/8 101 Habib 170 69/8 Imperial Old 2270 75 72/8 Imperial New 571/4 India 240 39/8 National Saving 55 Reserve 121 21/8 Union 11/6 11/4 U Commercial 81 80/8

ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley 1640 B Tram Ord 121 26/8 24/8 25 22 24 Hydro 186 85 Power 1762/8 70

INSURANCE

Empire 755 I Mercantile 56/12 New India 80/8 81/8 Jupiter 31 Vulcan 16 Scindia Steam 33/4 33/8 33/2 33/5 33/2 33/6 33/7 99/4

STEEL

B Steel 29/4 29/5 29/4 29/6 29/4 29/8 29/7 I Iron 36 36/6 36/5 36/6 36/4 Tata Defd 2150 52/8 32/8 60 50 67/8 57/8 62/8 47/8 50 Tata Ord 416 17 15 18 17 19 16/8 Tata 2nd Pref 168 68/8 68/4 69

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 677/8 85 77/8 A C C Old 176 77 75/8 76/8 76 A C C New 56 54/8 55/4 Belapur 279 80 79 80 79 B B Old 517/8 16/4 21/4 20 B B New 176/4 77/8 B B Petrol 3/13 Dharmasey Chem. 35/8 I Bleaching 161 60 I I Trust 105/8 P Construction 214/8 11/8 14 13 15 14 Shivrajpur 42/8 Tata Chemical 16/2 15/4 15 15/4 Tata Oil 75/8 76 73 Wimco 292/8 90 92/8

SPECIAL

Kohinoor Coupon 72 73 70 72 Central Coupon 21/8 21 22 Ahmedabad Elec. New 121/4 22/8 Jaipur Bank 59/8

teed 113 Pachora 101

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 677/8 Steamer 592/8 Burma New 177/8 Burma Petrol 3/13 Mackenzie 170 Port Canning 82/8 Kemp 480 Zandu Pharmacy 202/8 Indian Investment Trust 105/8 Wimco 292/8 Dharamsey Chemical 35/8 Mukund Iron 12/2 Dena Trust 18 Alembic 310 Supreme India 180 Jamwire 110 Bombay Uganda 80 Bombay Motor Cycle 37 India Cement 35 Walchand Nagar Industries 325 United Motor 65 A.C.C. New 55/4 Bombay Safe Deposit 835

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata Steel (1st Pref) 211/4 Tram 50 Andhra Valley 1405 Tata Power 1461/4 Hydro 141/4 Bombay Steamer 340 Nagpur 697/8 Swadeshi 146/4 Vishnu 825 Laxmi 307/8 New Great 268/12 Poddar 115 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 125 Bradbury 542/8 Surat Elec. 211/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 127 (Second Pref.) 123 Amalgamated 156/4 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 115 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 18 Supreme 120 Meyer 125 Mackenzie First 127/8 Mackenzie Second 125 Ahd. Advance 150 Mysore Mill 51 Standard 100.

DEBENTURES.

Andhra 1952 (4) 103/8. B. Steamer 1959 (/8) 106/12. I. Hume Pipe (6) 111. I. Hume Pipe (5/8) 105. Tata Power 1961 102/8. Walchandnagar (6) 117. Walchandnagar (4/8) 106. Tata Chemical (4) 104. Acme Mfg. (6) 107. Cooper Eng. (6) 107.

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Copper 3/11 B.I.C. 9/12 Burma Corporation 4/14 New Victoria 5/12 New Victoria Preference 7/4 Raja 37 Phalton 110 Gold Mohor 370 Kaiser-i-Hind 400 Sajjan 290 Osmanshahi 315 Ajamshahi 265 Air Services 15 Air India 185 Birla Motor 8/11 Marshal 7/4 I. Steam 16.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, July 23

Tata Ordinary 416/8; Tata Deferred 2150; Indian Iron 36/4; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 29/6; Bombay Dyeing 1182/8; Central India 338/12; Gokak 346/14; Kohinoor 666/14; Simplex 367; Swadeshi 663/2; Tata Power 1770; Associated Cement 176; Belapur 278/12; Bombay Burma (Old) 520; Scindia 33/4; Central Bank 101/4; New India 81/4; Tata 2nd Pref. 168/12.

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PMS III

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 23

The Bullion market was quietly steady with restricted business.

Forward Silver opened to-day at Rs. 170/10 and declined at Rs. 170 and steadied at Rs. 170/2 while Ready was quoted at Rs. 170. Forward Gold opened to-day at Rs. 108 and declined at Rs. 107/2 while Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 107/8. Sovereigns were placed at Rs 72/4.

The market finally closed as under:

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	170 6 0
Forward Silver	170 8 0
Ready Gold	108 4 0
Forward Gold	107 14 0
Sovereigns	72 4 0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 22.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 61-3/4 cents

LONDON BULLION

London July 22

Silver Spot	39 pence
Silver Forward	39 pence
Gold	£8/12/3

LONDON SILVER DOWN HALF PENNY

LONDON, July 22 (UPA). The price of silver was quoted on the London market today at 39 pence per ounce for spot and forward, marking a decline of half penny from the previous day's level of 39 1/2 pence. This was in line with the decline of one cent on the New York market on Monday.

Brokers said a small amount of buying was transacted and the market was steady on the fall.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 23

The produce market was fairly firm on renewed buying As pointed out before yesterday's reaction was based on technical consideration and now the market is again strengthening on active demand. Of course there is moderate realising on all upswings but the general feeling remains constructive based on the strength of Spot position.

Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 36/8 while Madras Coromandal and Bold were placed at Rs. 35/8. New Crop November/December option for Khandesh quality business was done at Rs. 32/4 while Bold were done at Rs. 31/12. Groundnut Oil Bombay Mills Ready quotation was Rs. 22/4. August delivery Rs. 21/4 and September was quoted at Rs. 21/7

Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 159/8 and quietened at Rs. 158/8 on longs realising profits. May delivery opened at Rs 142 and advanced at Rs. 143 on renewed buying but reacted at Rs 142 on profit-taking. Ready quotation was Rs. 35/8 and Cawnpore Bold were placed at Rs 32 12. Castorseed Oil first pressing was quoted at Rs. 24 while Commercial quality was placed at Rs. 20/8.

Linseed Ready was Rs. 32. July/August opened at Rs. 31/14 and steadied at Rs. 31/13 while September/October opened at Rs. 31/11 and declined at Rs. 31/7. Linseed Oil was placed at Rs 20.

In the afternoon there was increased selling and Linseed lost about annas four. Castorseeds September were quoted at Rs. 158/8 while January was placed at Rs. 141/8. Groundnut Oils both August and September were lower.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, July 22 (UPA). The following prices prevailed during today's session of the London pepper market:

White pepper, sellers, 2/3-1/2 buyers 2/2-1/2.

Black pepper, sellers 1/6-1/2 buyers 1/5-1/4.

Brokers said there was no business done because of the wide disparity in bids and offers. However, sellers did not appear to be as nervous as on the previous day and seemed to be settling down.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

American Telephone and Telegraph	156-3/4
Amerex Holding Co.	30-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	37
Chase National Bank	34-3/4
Scinclair Oil	16-1/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co	52 old
General Electric Co.	38-1/4
General Motors	60-3/8
Ingersol Rand	123 bid
International Nickel	31-5/8
National City Bank of New York	39-3/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	16-3/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	117
Texas Corporation	67
Union Carbon & Carbide	108 1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	48-1/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	74
Western Union Telegraph	22-7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London July 22.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	90-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 pc 1961	109-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	104-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	115-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-1/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Lon. Reg.)	114
National Bank of India	36-3/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 23

The cotton market was quietly steady. It is said that most of the urgent long liquidation is now over and the market was dull and uninteresting.

September contract opened to-day at Rs. 439/12 and after declining at Rs. 439 steadied at Rs. 440.

Later on there was slightly improved buying by Spot firms and September was quoted at Rs. 441 while July was placed at Rs. 438/8.

The market improved at Rs. 442 for September but declined on renewed selling and closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	436 0 0
I.C.C. Sept.	440 8 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1878 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 333.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay July 22.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
July	444	435-1/8	435-1/2
Sept.	445	438-3/4	439-1/2
Karachi 4P July	48/6/0	47/10/0	47/13/3

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 22.

October	35.24 +06
October Highest	35.50 +32
October Lowest	35.05—13
December	34.74—01
January	34.28—01
March	34.43—03
May	34.10—10
July	33.33——15
Middling Spot	38.59—49

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 22.

October	35.28 +10
December	34.75 +11
March	34.44—04
May	34.11—06
July	33.32—11
Middling Spot	37.45—25

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 22.

July	2.40 to 2.40-1/4
September	2.36-1/4 to 2.36-1/2
December	2.34 to 2.35-1/4
May	2.31 to 2.31 1/2

LONDON WHEAT

London, July 22.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B	103 July/August

CHICAGO GRAINS IRREGULARLY HIGHER

CHICAGO, July 22 (UPA). Irregularly higher prices featured today's session of the Chicago Commodity Exchange, although the upturns were impeded by hedge selling and realizing.

A special Government crop estimate issued after the close put the yield as of July 15th at 2,771,000,000 bushels, showing an increase of 158,000,000 bushels since July 1.

MEXICAN MONEY MARKET DULL

MEXICO CITY, July 22. (UPA): Trading remained dull on the Mexican money market on Monday, with all types of gold quoted at 4.10 and silver quoted at 1.01.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Weekly Statement Of Affairs

The following is an Account of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended the 18th day of July:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	60,44,36,000
Notes in circulation	1205,86,40,000
Total Notes issued	1266,30,76,000
Total Liabilities	1266,30,76,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,45,000
Sterling Securities	1135,32,89,000
Total of A.	1179,74,34,000
B. Rupee Coin	28,72,29,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	57,84,13,000
Total Assets	1266,30,76,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 93.164 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Eund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government of India	382,06,12,000
(2) Other Government Accounts	16,7.,10,000
(b) Banks	93,23,74,000
(c) Others	38,32,33,000
Bills Payable	2,03,71,000
Other Liabilities	12,32,73,000
Total	Rs. 554,66,73,000

ASSETS.

	Rs
Notes	60,44,36,000
Rupee Coin	9,58,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,65,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(c) Government Treasury Bills	347,99,000
Balances held abroad *	40830,45,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	704,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	32,75,000
Investments	7050,74,000
Other Assets	425,21,000
Total	Rs. 55466.73,000

* Includes Cash & Short term Securities.

Wall Sreet Steady

Underlying Factors Bullish Including Excellent Business

NEW YORK, July 22.

Rails continue to be featured in an otherwise dull and uninteresting market with carriers again reflecting improved earnings reports of many companies and prospects for further freight rate increases. Industrials moved fractionally on either side of yesterday's closing levels with utilities holding steady. Meanwhile some financial quarters hope that railroads will improve still further during the coming week as a necessary sequel to the recent high levels in industrial issues if the general market is to go higher. The averages were industrials 183.36 and rails 50.50. Very slow trading continued in the afternoon with pivotal industrials recording minor changes either way from Monday's closings. The early improvement in rail issues was fairly well maintained while small persistent demand was noted for various oils. Some operators foresee continuation of trading markets for the next week or so with industrials averages expected to range between 187 and 182. The resumption of main advance is expected by early August as underlying factors are still Bullish including excellent business reports, increasing dividends together with anticipation of other stock splitups. A selective demand developed towards the close under the leadership of steels and enabled all the three averages to show minor advances. The activity, however, failed to display any change from earlier dealings. The market closed steady.

NEW YORK SEEDS PRICES.

NEW YORK, July 22 (UPA). With the exception of black pepper which was quoted at 35 asked, prices of other seeds remained unchanged during today's session of the New York Seeds Market.

In the pepper futures market however, heavy fighting and the widening of the area of hostilities in Indonesia imparted a stronger undertone. Fearing an interruption in the flow of supplies, buyers quickened their interest in black pepper, nutmegs and other items originating in the Netherlands East Indies. In black pepper, dealers said that offerings were held to small jobbing lots at 35 cents per pound or unchanged to one cent higher than the recent basis. They are uncertain whether the recent advances would hold and some grinders held their new purchases on a hand to mouth basis.

Allantok white was unchanged at 50 asked, while futures closed unchanged to 100 higher with no sales reported.

Closing prices included: July, 33 nom; September 32 bid; October, 31 bid; December/January, 28 bid; March/May 27 nom.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, July 23.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B C Rates T T D D 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Months.

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Months.

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Months.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Months.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th and 9th Months.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th months.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Months.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL RATES.

B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332 1/4

Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4.

Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 330

Banks Buying D. D N Y Rs. 329.

Montreal Rs 328 3/4 under L/C.

Banks Buying D. D N Y Rs. 328 3/4

Montreal Rs 328 1/2 not under L/C.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 3550.

Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs 3650

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T D D Fl 79.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. ——

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157.

Burma Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 100 1/2.

New York/London Cross Rate $4 02 11/16 to 4.02 3/4

London Discts. 3 Months 17/32 p.c.

London Discts. 6 Months 9/16-5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c, Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1/4 p.c, 3 Months 1/2 p.c, 6 Months 3/4 p.c, 12 Months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

KILLEARN—GOVERNOR OF EAST BENGAL

NEW DELHI, July 23 (UPI.) Lord Killearn is understood to have been appointed as the Governor of East Bengal. It is further learnt that the Governorship has been offered to him by the League High Command and he has accepted it.

Lord Killearn saw Mr. Jinnah yesterday.

It is likely he may visit Dacca shortly in order to see the city.

New York Cotton Market Quict On Scattered Selling

FUTURES 6 POINTS HIGHER TO 15 POINTS LOWER

NEW YORK, July 22, (UPA): Quiet trading and irregular prices featured today's session of the New York Cotton Exchange. Prices wavered over a range of 6 to 12.5 per bale. Aggressiveness was temporarily lacking either way. Some quarters see new uncertainties entering the picture and are inclined to pause for a further appraisal of the situation. The recent bullish enthusiasm was moderate partly on the theory that the rise in the price of cotton since the release of the Government acreage report was too rapid and partly on Administration warnings against higher prices and much improved crop outlook. The situation in October delivery where the premium over December was recently marked down sharply was somewhat confusing particularly to traders who had expected the spot months to duplicate the strength exhibited in the previous July and May deliveries.

OCTOBER POSITION

The present outstanding position in October is approximately 450,000 bales, believed to be divided between speculative interest and smaller shippers and merchants. Big spot firms are apparently bypassing October and are concentrating their interest in December and later deliveries. Technicians point out that unfixed call sales in October last week approximated 94,000 bales or approximately 18 per cent of the open interest in October which is considered to be relatively small at this time.

The market opened 19 lower to 10 higher. Immediately after the opening prices tended up and rallied 32 to 45 from the lows, carrying forward deliveries to new seasonal highs. The demand ebbed again near the 35 cent level for December when the market became quiet and responsive to small orders either way. Finally, the prices were six higher to 15 lower.

KILLEARN COMPETITION.

While the majority opinion is still friendly to the long side, a segment of the trade is becoming cautious on new purchases for the time being. More conservative quarters are stressing the crop improvement. They say that the moderation of the Western harvest together with relatively cheap prices of foreign growths, particularly Brazilians, plus the chances for keener competition from synthetics and paper substitutes around current prices may result in some contraction in domestic consumption and exports. The shortage of dollar credits and lack of export subsidy are expected to handicap future foreign purchases of American cotton although certain quarters insist that the ultimate volume of exports will hinge on the amount of credits extended to foreign buyers.

While traders are continent of eventually higher prices, in the nearby term, prices are expected to back and fill as dealers are more likely to be influenced by the intermediate crop and weather news prior to the issuance of the government's first crop estimate on August 8th and private crop estimates expected next week.

Lady Iris Mountbatten Freed Of Positive Charges

NEW YORK, July 23 (A.P.A.): Lady Iris Mountbatten, cousin of King George VI of Britain, and of Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Indian Viceroy, was last night freed of positive charges after accusations against her in Washington about her cheques had been withdrawn.

Lady Iris said she hoped to appeal against immigration order that she should leave the United States by August 1.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES IN U. S.

Soviet Officials Accused Of Spying

WASHINGTON, July 23. (Reuter). Allegations that "every responsible representative of the Soviet Government in the United States may be regarded as economical or political spy" were made before Congress today by Victor Kravchenko, a former Soviet official who renounced communism Kravchenko author of the book "I Chose Freedom" which gave his reasons for breaking with the Soviet Government was testifying before the House of Representatives Committee on un-American activities.

Asked by the Committee's Chief Investigator Mr. Robert E. Stripling for information on actual espionage assignments made by the Communist Party in the United States, he said that in general no persons holding a position in connection with economic affairs arrived in the United States from Russia "without a specific assignment with reference to the collection of secret documents."

Due to what was described as fact that Kravchenko might be in "considerable danger" because of his willingness to testify, photographers were forbidden when he appeared.

Arrested On Theft Charge

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Yellowgate Police arrested Ramachandra Marsumma at 4-30 p.m. on Tuesday on a charge of theft of a wallet containing Rs. 693 in the Shed No. 18, Alexandra Dock.

Mr. G.K. Rege, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody.

"JOIN BRITISH COMMONWEALTH":

Aga Khan's Plea To India And Pakistan Govts.

LONDON, July 23 (Reuter).—The Aga Khan, the spiritual head of the Ismaili Muslims, declared in a letter published in today's influential "London Times" that the only practical service the new Governments of India and Pakistan could render to Indian defence would be to place their resources at the disposal of the United Nations and world peace

The letter which was sent from Lausanne where the Aga Khan is now staying, also urged India and Pakistan to join the Commonwealth and all other "peace-loving nations" to make war and aggression an impossibility.

"Much anxiety prevails as to Indian defence and the effects of the division of the army between India and Pakistan", the Aga Khan wrote. "I hold that the term 'Indian Defence' is no more a problem of practical politics —it is peace or nothing."

BUSINESS TRIP OR PLEASURE FLIGHT TO Baroda-Ahmedabad AND Rajkot-Morvi FLY BY

Ambica Air Lines Ltd.

CITY BOOKING OFFICE,

N. M. Wadia Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay

Phone: 34863. Aerodrome: 95358.

FREIGHT UNDERTAKEN

TONGUE TASTE AND CASTOR OIL

Your tongue is perhaps the world's most delicate taste recording instrument. It reacts unfavourably against anything that tastes bad to it. Most purgatives leave a bad taste in the mouth; but not Swastik's Medicinal Castor Oil. It is not only tasteless but odourless and colourless too. Get a bottle today!

SWASTIK

MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL

Unmatched For Quality

SWASTIK OIL MILLS LIMITED

WADALA BOMBAY

MUTT AND JEFF—Well Then, What's The Use Of Arguing About It?

By BUD FISHER

THIS LOT IS WORTH $10,000
I'LL GIVE YOU FIVE BUCKS FOR IT!
THIS LOT FOR SALE APPLY-JEFF
MUTT, WHEN YOU SOLD ME THAT LOT FOR FIFTY BUCKS THREE MONTHS AGO YOU TOLD ME A BIG FIB!
HOW SO?
DIDN'T YOU SAY THAT INSIDE OF THREE MONTHS I WOULDN'T PART WITH THAT LOT FOR $10,000?
YOU DIDN'T, DID YOU?
NO!
WELL?

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Poor Bengali Muslim Young Graduate, Permanent Service, invites correspondence for marriage. Write **Box** No. 6566, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Mistries and Muccadams having at least five years experience of buildings and road construction. Apply Box No. 6557, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Lady House Surgeon for the V. J. Hospital, Ahmedabad from 1-8-47. Qualification:—L.C.P.S. Salary Rs. 100-5-125. Dearness Allowance Rs. 26/- per month. Free partially furnished quarters. No private practice. Apply to the Honorary Secretary, V. J. Hospital, Ahmedabad. (4565)

Wanted a Clerk, male or female to work in a printing press in Fort area. Should be Matriculate. Those who have served in printing presses or who have the knowledge of proof reading should apply Box No. 6570, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a part time Lady Private Secretary, must be Gujerati, B.A. or M.A. to work in an Architect's Office good salary. Apply Box No. 6568, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications with full details of qualifications and experience and with attested copies of testimonials and certificates are invited for the post of Directress of the Lady Irwin College of Home Science, Sikandra Road, New Delhi and should reach the Chairwoman on or before the 20th August 1947. 4569

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

I.C.C Homestudy Courses. Pass recognised examinations in every branch of Engineering, Technology, Commerce, Actuarial, Competitive (Federal) and Cambridge. Success guaranteed under India's ablest Professors. Get your Free "Successful Careers in the India of Tomorrow" (Foreword by Sir M. Visvesvaraya) from Secretary, Post Box 1173|Y, Bombay, 1, mentioning profession interested. (6443)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Chamalkara Chintamani, ancient Grantha on Astrology, English Translation. Best book on Bhava Phala. Pocket size. Rs. 3-8. P. B. Book Depot, Kottayam. (6538)

Attention everybody subscribe now Readers Digest Rs. 10 yearly before increase to 12/4 in September. Complete Magazine catalogue sent on request by International Bookhouse, opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. Samples on view. 4559

MEDICAL ADLETS

Free—God's Gift Medicine for Piles. V. P. Charges annas -/10/- only. Please write in English. Menaka Debi, Shyam Villa, Bompas Town, Deoghar. 6311

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Astro-Matrimonial Magazine, India's most popular social journal, to sell and secure advertisements, all over India, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya States, South Africa. Subscription Rs 4|- Sample As. 6|-. Apply for terms to Manager, Astro-Matrimonial Magazine, Bangalore City. 4487

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

Distributorship for first class French Ariza Perfume available for unrepresented areas. Ready Stock available. Apply Maker Dewesher & Co., Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay. 4496

Wanted Firms and Individuals connected with Native states all over India for Introducing a latest and very useful Electrical Novelty by a well established firm on very handsome terms. Please contact: Universal Electronic Industries, Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay. 4495A

Australian Pearl Barley. Parties interested please Telephone 28810-33407. 6564

FINANCE & PARTNERSHIP

Wanted a G.D.A. Architect, to join in partnership with an Architect. Apply: L. B. Gandhi, Architect, 181, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Top Floor, Bombay 4. (6569)

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Modern No. 2 Universal Milling Machines now available exstock with The Western Manufacturing Co., Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. 6513

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Printing Press 50 Thousand to 1 Lac. Write full details. Box No. 4566, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Boiler in good working condition, heating surface approx. 400 to 500 sq. ft. Steam pressure 120 to 150 lbs. complete with all mountings and inspection Certificate. Lancashire or Cochran will be preferable. Apply to Box No. 6562, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted Influential firms and Individuals for introducing latest type of Inter-Communicating System with unusual features and dependability on handsome (attractive) terms. Full facilities for demonstration installation and conveyance given. Please contact: Universal Electronic Industries, Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay. 4495

PUBLIC NOTICES

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS INVITED from British Subjects and Subjects of Indian States for 2 posts of Aeronautical Inspector in the Civil Aviation Directorate. Women ineligible. Indians belonging to Muslim and Scheduled Caste Communities preferred. PAY:—Rs. 1,000-50-1,250 for persons of Indian domicile and a consolidated pay of Rs. 1,400 (upto Rs. 1,650 depending upon qualifications and experience) for those of non-Asiatic domicile, if appointed on contract. No separate overseas pay. NO AGE LIMITS. QUALIFICATIONS ESSENTIAL: (a) Approved apprenticeship training for at least three years, followed by at least eight years in an aircraft factory engaged in manufacture of complete aircraft and engines; OR eight years experience in a maintenance and repair organisation. (b) Comprehensive Knowledge of British and American types of aircraft and engines in regard to overhaul and maintenance and also of all types of instruments and aircraft equipment. (c) Experience in a senior responsible post in an inspection organisation for a further period of five years and also administrative experience. (d) Good general education (Minimum Matriculation standard) and technical training. DESIRABLE: Engineering diploma and/or ground Engineers licence. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Simla. Closing date for applications with a treasury receipt for Rs. 7/8/- (Rs. 1/14/- for Scheduled Caste candidates) 6th September 1947. Candidates outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. Candidates from the Forces may send a money order or postal order in payment of their application fee if it is difficult for them to obtain a Treasury Receipt. Cheques will not be accepted. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon by the Commission to do so. 4556

INDIA TRAVEL SERVICE LTD.

(H. O. Bombay & their branches)

beg to announce for general information that they have no connections whatsoever with M/S TRAVELS LTD. (H. O. Madras) which is quite a different organisation. 4567

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

SETH G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE. APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from registered Medical Practitioners for the post of Honorary Assistant Surgeon (Orthopaedics) at the K. E. M. Hospital and Seth G. S. Medical College. Only persons holding post-graduate qualifications in Surgery with experience in Orthopaedic work need apply. The other terms and conditions will be furnished by the Dean's Office on application.

Applications, on the prescribed form which can be had from the Dean's Office on payment of annas eight should reach the Dean on or before 4th August, 1947.

Any canvassing will disqualify the candidate for appointment.

R. G. DHAYAGUDE,
Dean,
Seth G. S. M. College.
Parel, Bombay 12. 4558

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE CHIEF ENGINEER, M. & S. M. RAILWAY, MADRAS, FOR "SHELCRETING THE PASSENGER APPROACH ROAD AT HUBLI" up to 12 hours on FRIDAY, 8th August, 1947.

Tender forms and other document will be issued on application on payment of Rs. 10|- (Rupees ten only) per set.

Earnest money is to be paid in advance at the rate of Rs. 500|- per tender.

Value of work approximately Rs. 13,000|-. 4525

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

For Sale one Motor in running order, tip-top condition for Rs. 6,250, Munchi & Co., Mohamedali Road. Phone No. 34242. 6577

MOTOR CYCLES & PARTS

Available from Stock 1947 Norton motorcycles in various models and James Autocycles, few units left apply Poona Garage, East Street Poona or Bilimoria, Wimbridge Compound, Sleater Rd., Bombay 7. 6555

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available ex-Stock American Electric Gramophones from Rs 180/- Fluorescent tubes and reflectors. Electric lamps all standard voltages and types from 15 watt to 1000 watts, C.T.S. cables all sizes, good discounts for quantities. Apply Box No 3985 "Bombay Chronicle"

For your requirement of Fusel Oil, Amyle Alcohol & Absolute Alconol please write to: Rampur Distillery & Chemical Company Ltd., Rampur (State) U.P. (6545)

Partition Walls: Office Furniture for sale. Salem Magnisite Co., Noble Chambers, 5th Floor, Fort. (6563)

PUBLIC NOTICES

DISPOSALS

UNDER ORDERS of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals) Civil Lines Cawnpore a public auction sale will be held at 9-30 A.M. on 30th and 31st July, 1947, at Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore. Details of conditions of sale will be announced at the time of auction. The stores will be disposed off on basis of samples but stock will be open to view to the public on 28th and 29th July, 1947, in the Harness and Saddlery Factory. The auction sale will be conducted by Messrs. P. Stanwill & Co., Cawnpore. Some of the items may be held back from auction if required.

STORES:—Cord Elastic 3/6"-6292 Yds.; Cord-Pullthrough 87270 Rft.; Cordage Cotton Cable Laid 1½"-8457.67 Rft.; Cordage Cotton Cable Laid 1¼"-18360 Rft.; Cordage Coir Howserlaid 1"-1079400 Rft.; Cordage Coir Howserlaid 1¼"-266538 Rft.; Cordage Coir 2½"-701480 Rft.; Cordage Coir 3"-179301 Rft.; Cordage Hemp 2"-732435 Rft.; Cordage Sisal 1¼" S.S. 207443526 Rft.; Cordage Sisal 1¼"-2920912 Rft.; Cordage Sisal 2"-1301300 Rft.; Pack Parachute Type Rope Attachment 574836 Sets.; Web Cotton S.D. 1-¾"-38210 Yds.; Web Jute 2" (1500 lbs.)-160900 Yds.; Web Drab thin ½"-1558140 Yds.; Web Drab or O.G. thin ½"-1166320 Yds.; Web Olive Green thin 5"-126600 Yds.; Web O.G. thick ½"-81920 Yds.; Web S.S. No. 207 thick ¾"-131060 Yds.; Web cotton coarse 4" 3 S. No. 207-111000 Yds.; Web cotton course 4" kh.-126789 Yds.; Cordage Hemp Howserlaid 1¾"-396180 Rft; Line Hemp 3|8"-1643000 Rft.; Web Drab or O.G. thick ½"-302180.38 Yds.; Tape cotton ½" S.S. 207-372000 Rft.; Tape cotton grey 1"-974560 Rft.; Tape Newar undyed 1"-167000 Yds.; Tape Newar undyed 1½"-507000 Yds.; Tape Newar undyed 2½"-70000 Yds.; Tape Tubular 5|16"-22648 lbs.; Twine seaming & stitching 3003 lbs.; Tat Patee 8"-139670 lbs.; Wool sheep stuffing-73000 lbs.; Wool Wigging-6021 lbs.; Twine Whipping-28000 lbs.; Raising & Milling Flocks-7702 lbs.; Horse Hair Curled-1720.5 lbs.; Oakum white-31 Cwt.; Akund-2, 28, 721 lbs.; Bunting Red Bright Mk. 1-19"-2,432,45 Rft.; Cloth Lining Kh. 25"-2,69,440 Yds.; Cloth lining O. G. 25"-4,05,000 Yds.; Line Natural Whip cord-3,40,00,000 Rft.; String Lanyard Kh. 3|4"-1,27,000 Yds.; Asbestos cloth; Barrel Bren attachment cases No. 7, 7A, 7B and 7C-5627 Nos.; Screws wood Mild steel-15900 Nos.; Screws Wood-34078 Nos; Screws wood mild steel-88894 Nos.; Nuts Mild steel black-22424 Nos. Timber of all types in huge quantities and board laminated in very large numbers, Paints of various types; and a very substantial quantity of Felt approx. 59000 Yds.; Besides hundreds of Miscellaneous items.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS),
Civil Lines, Cawnpore. (4561)

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, July 21, 1947.

Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1946.

ORDER

No. 795|VII.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1946 (Bom. XXII of 1946), the Government of Bombay is pleased to amend Government Order, Civil Supplies Department, No. 795|VII, dated 7th June, 1947, as follows, namely:—

For the Schedule to the said Order the following shall be substituted, namely:—

SCHEDULE

Qualities of Umbrellas	Maximum retail price per Umbrella.
1. Umbrellas imported from places outside India	25% over the landed cost.
2. Superior umbrellas made with celluloid handles and imported cloth, the cost of which is	Rs. a.p.
(i) between 0-10-0 and Rs. 1-0-0 per yard	9-8-0
(ii) between Rs. 1-0-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 per yard	11-0-0
(iii) over Rs. 1-8-0 per yard	14-8-0
3. Superior umbrellas made with celluloid handles and Indian made cloth the cost of which is over 10 annas per yard.	8-0-0
4. Umbrellas made with wooden handles and Indian made cloth the cost of which is over 10 annas per yard.	7-0-0
5. Umbrellas made with Malbar Bamboo Handles and Indian made cloth the cost of which is 10 annas or less per yard.	5-4-0
6. Umbrellas made with Calcutta Bamboo handles and Indian made cloth the cost of which is 10 annas or less per yard.	4-4-0

By order of the
Governor of Bombay,
A. L. DIAS,
Joint Secretary to Government (4563)

PUBLIC NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY—TENDER

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES B. B. & C. I. Rly. Jacob Circle, Mahalaxmi, Bombay No. 11, invites tenders returnable on Wednesday 30th July 1947 for the supply of 9 Tons Paint Pigment Dry Powder Read Lead Non-setting to B. S. Spec. No. 217/1936 type C. Copy of the tender can be had on application. Tenderers not on any of he Railway's approved list of tenderers must quote Banker's guarantee. 4562

G.I.P. RAILWAY

RE-OPENING OF STATIONS FOR GOODS TRAFFIC

WITH EFFECT from October 1st, 1947, MALAVLI station on the Bombay Division will be RE-OPENED for goods traffic of all descriptions including live stock, horses, large animals such as camels, elephants, etc., both in local and through booking. (4554)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP—1947-48.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of the Lecturer for 1947-48. The Lecturer will be required to deliver in Bombay during the period between November, 1947, and March, 1948 a course of about six lectures. The group of languages selected for the year is "Latin and Greek". The honorarium for the whole course of lectures is Rs. 750. No travelling or other allowances will be paid. Applications giving full details regarding academic attainments, and other qualifications of the candidates should reach the Registrar, University of Bombay, NOT LATER THAN 20TH AUGUST, 1947.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 18th July, 1947. 4567

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of:

(1) PRINCIPAL.

(2) PROFESSOR OF LAW at the Raja Iakhamagouda Law College, Belgaum. The scales of pay offered are respectively Rs. 300-25/1-500/- for Principal and Rs. 150-10/1-300/- for a Professor of Law.

Only highly qualified and experienced persons need apply. High academic qualifications, actual experience of teaching and administration and a fairly long successful standing at the Bar, will be required for the post of the Principal.

Higher starting salary in the above grades may be offered in suitable cases.

Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 31-7-1947.

SECRETARY,
K. L. Society, Belgaum.
R. L. Law College,
45, Thalakvadi, Belgaum. 4557

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS INVITED from British subjects of Indian domicile or descent and subject of Indian States for a temporary post of Assistant Agricultural Production Adviser (Vegetable Seeds), Agriculture Department. Women eligible. Pay:—Rs. 590-30-770-40-850. Higher initial pay up to Rs. 770 according to candidates' age and qualifications. MAXIMUM AGE LIMIT: 50 (53 for Scheduled Caste candidates). QUALIFICATIONS: (a) Degree in Agriculture; (b) Post-graduate training in, and experience of, Vegetable Culture and Vegetable Seed. Production preferably at a recognised Institute in India or abroad; (c) Candidates with at least 3 years' practical experience in the raising of winter vegetable seeds will be preferred. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Simla. Closing date for applications with a treasury receipt for Rs. 7/8 (Rs. 1/14 for Scheduled Caste candidates) 16th August, 1947. Candidates outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if the prescribed application form is not available. Candidates from the Forces may send a money order or postal order in payment of their application fee, if it is difficult for them to obtain a Treasury Receipt. Cheques will not be accepted. 4555

TATA LOCOMOTIVE AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Tata Locomotive & Engineering Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st August, 1947, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the pupose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resoluion:—

1. (a) That each of the 20,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each in the capital of the Company, which have been issud, be sub-divided into ten Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 ach; and
   (b) That each of the 50,000 unclssified shares of Rs. 1,000 each in the capital of the Company (which 50,000 shares are unissued) be subdivied into ten unclassified shares of Rs. 100 each.

By Cder of the Directors,
TATA INDUSTRIES, LIMITED.
Managing Agents,
A. R. DALAL,
Director.
Bomby, 23rd July, 1947. 4566

PUBLIC NOTICES

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

No. M. 8156 of 1947.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the manufacture of answer-books, graph books and Practical Examination books from the paper to be purchased by the University and despatching the same to the various mofussil centres of the Examinations as per instructions of the University.

Samples of answer-books and graph books and other conditions to be observed in connection with the manufacture and despatch will be available at the office of the Registrar. The tenders should reach the Registrar not later than Monday, the 11th August, 1947.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1947. (4560)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr MANILAL SOBHAGCHAND DOSHI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, Sale, Gift, Lease, Lien, Charge, Trust, Maintenance, Easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fazalbhoy building 45-47, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or Ground situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone Land Estate of the Port Trust of Bombay on the West side of Argyle Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the City and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266-6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 135 of Princes Dock division and in the books of Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" ward No. 4794 and Street Nos. 126, 128, 92, 94 96 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Argyle Road on or towards the West by Land belonging to the Bombay Port Trust Authorities and leased partly to Lalji Shamji and partly to Bai Premabai, wife of Champsey Narsey, on or towards the North by Land belonging to Bombay Port Trust authorities and on or towards the South also by land belonging to Bombay Port Trust authorities.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1947.

PEREIRA FAZALBHOY & CO.
Purchasers Attorneys. 4568

AUCTION SALES

Auction Sale of 3 Boars and 82 Sows TODAY, Thursday, 24th inst at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at Branch Military Farm, Kalyan on Bhiwandi Kalyan Road about 2 furlongs off the Main Bombay Agra Road, by order of Manager, Military Farm Kalyan. Terms —Cash and immediate delivery.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND EMERALD, RUBY, PEARL JEWELLERY, GOLD ORNAMENTS, GOLD & SILVER WATCHES ETC.

Under instructions from M/s. Payne & Co., Solicitors, M/s. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th inst. at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at their Sale Rooms, the undermentioned:—Diamond, Emerald, Ruby and Pearl Rings, Pearl, Ruby and Emerald Necklaces, Gold muff chain, Buttons, Links, Gold and silver wrist watches etc. etc. on view from 11 to 1 and 2 to 4-30 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, M/s. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 28th inst. at 11 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 120, Apollo Street, Fort, Hall mark silver entree dishes, sugar bowls, cruets condiments, cigarette boxes, forks, spoons, knives, linen table mats, doyles glassware, crockery, Petromax lamps, kitchen ware, H.M.V. Gramophone and cabinet, screens, boiler, hat-stand etc. belonging to I. P. Mess. On view from 25th.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE OF THE BUSINESS OF THE INSOLVENT PURSHOTTAM PANDURANG SAMANT CARRIED ON BY HIM AS ADVERTISING AGENTS IN THE NAME OF B. P SAMANT & CO. AND AS FILM DISTRIBUTORS IN THE NAME OF PEERLESS PICTURES AT 116, CHARNI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay M/s. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell at their premises at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY the 28th day of July 1947 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) the right, title and interest of the Insolvent in the businesses carried on by him as Advertising agents in the name of B. P. Samant & Co., and as film distributors in the name of Peerless Pictures at 116, Charni Road, Bombay, including good-wills and office furniture. Both the businesses will be sold as going concerns.

Sale of the said businesses will be confirmed by the Official Assignee at his office in the High Court Building, on Wednesday 6th day of August 1947 at 1 P.M.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
122, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay.

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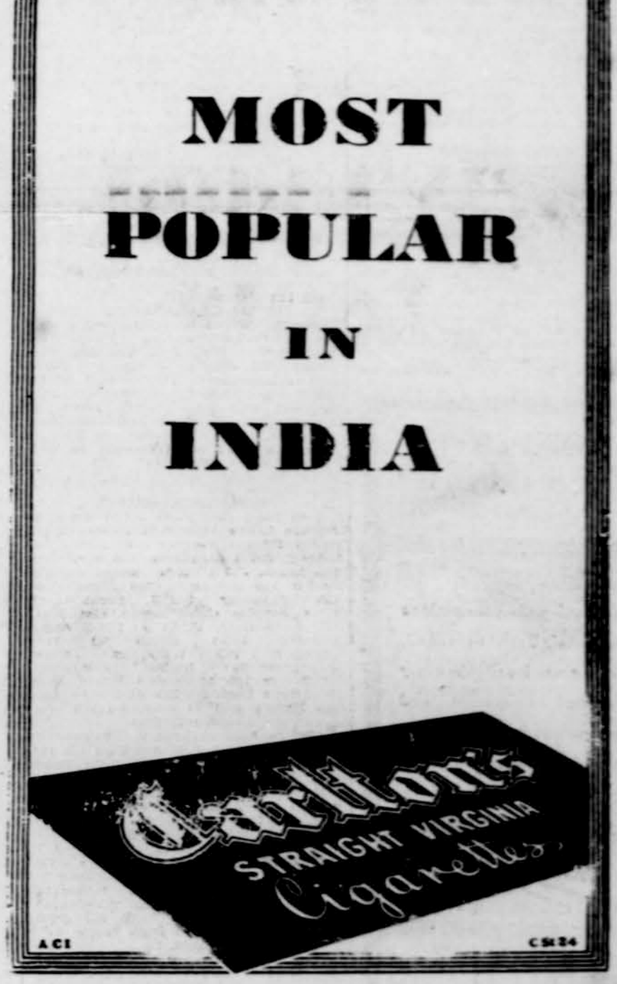
and good performance too!
You can obtain a complete set of GOODYEAR WHITE SIDE WALL TYRES from your nearest Goodyear dealer
GOODYEAR
THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER
125

MOST POPULAR IN INDIA



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